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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Court Scheme's Deflation

Women Equal? But Yes!

Spain's Unknown Quantity

¶ **Toppling Court Scheme.** The Congressional train from Little Rock, Ark., puffs into Washington. Ostensibly, it had taken Congressmen to attend the funeral of Senator Robinson, and on its return was also bringing Vice-President Garner. But in fact, it had carried hopes for President Roosevelt's court scheme and was returning without them. For, almost simultaneously with its arrival, things began to happen in Washington. Outstanding was the announcement of seven wavering Senators that their decision had been made in favor of the Constitution and against the President's scheme.

¶ **They served notice,** in fact, that unless a comprehensive compromise were immediately forthcoming, their vote would be for recommittal—and recommittal in Congress means retirement from public gaze. Also came whispers that Mr. Roosevelt was preparing to run up the white flag on his reorganization program. Later, when the vote of freshman Senators climaxed the day, it was pretty generally expected that recommitment of the court bill would follow, but that a new bill, with references to the Supreme Court deleted, would appear shortly.

¶ **This all leaves** the Administration with damaged prestige, the New Deal with frayed cards, the Democratic Party with a nucleus of rebellion. Today Washington hears much "forgive and forget" talk. With pending legislation on housing, tax dodging, farm relief, labor adjustments, and executive reorganization, it is argued that the court battle might well be forgotten and an effort toward party unanimity undertaken. The attitude of forgiveness is desirable always, but it is well that the lesson should be remembered. Forgive those who followed a mistaken course? Certainly. But forget that democracy demands constant vigilance against the subtleties of dominance? Never.

¶ **Feminine Equality.** It's been an 89-year-old fight, this struggle of organized women to throw off what they designate as male dominance, but its end is in sight. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women meets in Atlantic City, finds that throughout the United States, women are being inducted into high public office, recognized as ideal business leaders, accepted as efficient executives, admired as educators. The talk is less of "male dominance" today; however. Perhaps this is because women, as well as men, realise that there is no dominance possible over the individual who has found his or her own center. Subservience is a state of thought. Recognition of one's essential completeness as an ideal shakes off fetters of dominance. Unquestionably, untold thousands of women (and men) today are demonstrating this independence.

¶ **Responsibility in Autoland.** While Charles F. Kettering, research engineer, tells fellows that a new highway system must be provided to accommodate 37,000,000 motor vehicles by 1960—an increase of 50 per cent within the next 23 years—the General Motors Corporation demands of the United Automobile Workers of America written agreements to comply with the grievance procedure before calling strikes. Its spokesman remarks that in many cases the strikes were called before the management was aware of a grievance and that in more than 200 cases where strikes occurred the labor organization failed to carry out the grievance procedure. Here's promise of an opportunity for management and labor to share in a tremendous expansion of business, but before actual profits from this business can accrue to either side, there must be an equitable distribution of profits on the one hand, an honest and trustworthy observance of agreements on the other. Neither side can take without giving. Neither side can give without profiting.

¶ **Compromise Proposals Locked.** The Non-intervention Committee on Spain, finding itself entangled like Gulliver with a multiplicity of diplomatic threads, rolls its eyes and ponders over an ethical problem. Should foreign "volunteers" be withdrawn from the Spanish scene first, or should belligerent rights be granted Franco before the alien troops are withdrawn? Italy, Germany, and Portugal desire the latter; France and Russia desire the former; Britain straddles the question, recommending that recognition of belligerency accompany the withdrawal of some of the troops. But while the deadlock is viewed with gravity, expectation grows in Paris that a way may be found out of the impasse.

¶ **Much renewed hope** is traceable to the impression that Germany is not in sympathy with Mussolini's impetuosity. It is whispered that Reichsführer Hitler has refused to co-operate in an Italian proposal for mass intervention. How often in this Spanish embroglio an unknown quantity seems to influence the issue. Is it too presumptuous to suppose that this unknown quantity may be the positive effect of right thinking?

In the Boston Section:

Flanagan released from jail in Codman case

Quincy men to try and revive N. E. whaling

Custom House elevators have "downs" before "ups"

"Even if you win you lose" says court victor

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9.

Japanese Blame China for Clash Close to Peiping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 21—Fighting which may prove either the beginning of a Far Eastern war, with incalculable consequences, or merely a local "incident" started this afternoon, when the Japanese bombarded the Chinese positions around the walled town of Wanpinghsien, near Peiping.

The War Office announcemnet, which referred to the clash as a punitive expedition, justified the bombardment on the ground that the Chinese had repeatedly fired on the Japanese troops.

Cabinet in Session

The Cabinet met in emergency session after receiving the news, but apparently took no very striking decision, merely deciding to adhere to its former policy.

What makes the Wanpinghsien conflict ominous is its close coincidence with the time limit (on today) following which the Japanese North China garrison proposed to assume freedom of action. Moreover negotiations with Nanking have apparently reached a complete impasse.

Critical Situation

Whether the conflict can still be localized or will assume the formidable proportions of a major Sino-Japanese war depends on whether the central government will throw Chinese troops into action against Japanese.

The gloom surrounding the prospects of peace here is reflected following an exberpt in today's editorial of the Japan Times, which generally voices the liberal moderate viewpoint: "The path toward armed conflict is now so clearly defined that there is no alternative except to tread it.

"Preferring peace without question, Japan is forced by China to take up arms in defense of what it must always hold inviolable—Japanese lives and legitimate interests."

C. I. O. Is Sued For $400,000 In Alabama Shooting

TALLADEGA, Ala., July 21 (AP)—Suits against the C. I. O., its affiliated textile union and several other labor organizations and individuals were filed today, asking $400,000 damages for fatalities and injuries suffered during a labor disturbance here last summer.

Families of Deputy Sheriff John Bryant and Joe Hayes, who were killed in a gun battle at a textile mill picket line, sought $100,000 in each of two cases.

Four of 18 persons wounded asked damages of $50,000 each. Homer Welch, textile union organizer, was among individuals named in the suit. He is free under bond pending appeal from a 10-year sentence in connection with the slaying of Mr. Bryant.

Chicago police cleared in strike fatalities: Page 6.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Dual Careers For Wives Are Found Logical

Jobs for Married Women Declared Economic and Social Necessity

Meets New Era

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21—Advice on how women can escape being made scapegoats for a faulty economic system was given to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women here by five specialists on vocations.

Dr. Robert Hoppock of the National Occupational Conference, New York City, brought the information that employment is on the upgrade and that, along with the job-seekers, employers are having "to do some real hunting to find competent, experienced workers."

Miss Iona Robertson Logie, vocational adviser of the Hunter High School, New York City, talked on youth's great hurdle, the gaining of experience. Miss Frances Maule, writer, of New York City, described the problems of the woman of 40 forced by economic pressure to seek her first job. Mrs. Grace Loucks Elliott of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, defended the "two-career woman," the wife and mother who works outside the home. Miss Bess Bloodworth, personnel director of Brooklyn, talked on vocational adjustments in a changing world, and Mrs. Anna Lalor Burdick of the United States office of Education advanced a code of ethics for all workers.

Discriminations Unnecessary

The speakers dealt only indirectly with discriminations against women workers. Dr. Hoppock stated that there is no sound reason why women should be restricted to household tasks and that, freed from "the rationalised desire to perpetuate the special privileges of the male sex, it would seem more likely to assign such work to men since it frequently involves a physical strain which men are better able to endure than women."

Mrs. Elliott admitted that the employment of women has a tendency to depress the labor market, but she asserted that the problem cannot be solved by making it a sex issue or by "absurdly depriving married women of jobs."

"Society," she added, "must face provision of gainful employment for married women both from the angle of economic necessity and the angle of vocational satisfaction necessary for healthful personality development."

The speakers agreed that attitudes determine the position of women

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Technology and the Farm: Machines Aid Development But Also Pose Big Problem

Survey Reveals Unequal Benefits Accrue to Rural Dwellers From Modern Inventions—Man With Hoe Can't Compete With Neighbor's Tractor

One of the two or three great public documents of the decade was published this week end: "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions," from the Sub-Committee on Technology of the National Resources Committee. This 400,000-word study is an examination of the effect of machines on men . . . and governments . . . and society. It was prepared by a corps of outstanding American experts, under direction of Prof. William F. Ogburn, distinguished social scientist of the University of Chicago, who also directed the monumentally important "Recent Social Trends" for President Hoover. Following is the third of a group of articles on the report, appearing at intervals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—People say farmers are conservative, yet scarcely anything in American life has been so revolutionized by machines as has farming, according to the section on Agriculture in "Technological Trends and National Policies," published by the National Resources Committee this week.

In 1787, the year the Constitution was framed, it took the surplus food produced by 19 farmers to feed one city person. In recent years 19 people on farms have produced enough food for 56 non-farm people, plus 10 living abroad.

In the present century, equally striking progress has been made. In the five years centering on 1899, agricultural production per male employed in farming is represented by 100. A decade later the index stood at 99.2. But two decades later it stood at 112.1, and in the five-year period centering on 1929, at 143.1. Thus has farm productivity, farm efficiency, risen.

It is not only the machine, as commonly understood, that has revolutionized farming. Perhaps greater changes have been brought through the introduction, adaptation and improvement of plants and livestock; the increased ability to meet the challenges of insects, pests and diseases; increase in knowledge relating to the use and replenish-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Farm Problems Loom Big Behind The Court Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—That Congress may have a full task ahead of it, even if the Supreme Court dispute is soon put out of the way, is evident once more as a result of introduction of the administration's all-embracing farm bill.

This new measure—an omnibus bill rolling together several different approaches to the farm problem, including soil conservation, parity prices, and the ever-normal granary—was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Martin H. Jones, chairman of the agricultural committee.

President Roosevelt last night endorsed as "desired legislation" for the present session of Congress the farm bill, as well as whatever can be salvaged from the executive reorganization bill, the wages and hours bill, and several other such items. There is substantial support in Congress for some of these measures, but perhaps the strongest group rallies behind the farm bill.

In the face of surplus crops and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Reich Trade Pact With Franco Stirs Concern in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—British engineering circles are awaiting with some anxiety the details of the new trade pact Germany has just concluded with Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the Spanish insurgents.

The question they are the most concerned about is, What does the pact say about Spanish iron ore? At present there is a shortage of iron ore, not only in Germany but in Britain as well.

In South Wales the bulk of iron ore imported used to come from Spain. Last year, for instance, out of 1,880,000 tons imported into South Wales ports some 600,000 tons were from Spain, principally from the Basque country and Asturias.

In past months since General Franco's offensive against Bilbao began practically no ore from North Spain reached Britain, though fair quantities are still coming from Spanish Morocco.

Basque Ore Popular

Experts say the Basque ore is of somewhat unusual character and blast furnaces have been specially adapted in order to use it. The Consett iron group and Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds use this ore exclusively in some of their furnaces. But so do a number of German firms, notably Krupps. Indeed Germany in the past has been largely dependent on north Spanish ore.

Since the civil war broke out Germans have been practically unable to get any ore from antifascist areas of Spain, though they have been getting increased quantities from Spanish Morocco and the south.

The question which now arises in the minds of British importers is whether the Germans have negotiated a deal with General Franco under which they will be entitled to make up for lost time. If so it will

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Steamboat Tooters to Toot No More on Chicago River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 21—No longer will the peace of down-town Chicago be disturbed by the air-ripping blasts of steamboat whistles on the little Chicago River. The great bellowing voices of steamers and tugboats have been silenced—well, nearly silenced—by command of the city council. Hereafter bridge tenders will use their telephones to pass along the news that a vessel wishes to get through, and the pilots will let their ships become vocal only when it is necessary to give some emergency warning.

Some folk will no doubt regret this sign of progress. There's nothing like a boat whistle to drown out all other noises—grinding of "L" trains, clanging of street-cars, honking of motorists, to say nothing of boring telephone conversations. Let the whistles blast, and imaginative Chicagoans in their busy loop could fancy themselves far out at sea, where the only sounds are the crying of gulls and the shattering thunder of the boat's whistle.

The ships on the Chicago River gave boat-whistle lovers plenty of treats. Although a small stream, this river cuts a half dozen north and south business streets, and serves even more east and west thoroughfares, for it makes a bend near one boundary of the "loop." Every one of these divided streets has its bridge, and every bridge lifts for the passage of ships. There are as a matter of fact some 50 of those draw bridges.

To get the drawbridges to draw, the boats have been in the habit of sending out requests in the form of reverberating blasts. Thus as the vessel approached the Michigan Avenue Bridge, it said "please" three times with enough decibels to supply a full-sized riveting machine for a week. The bridge would go up obediently, the ship would glide through; then would come the second blast, for by this time the ship had to signal the next bridge, only a block away.

So it would go its merry, vociferous way up the stream. During the day many vessels took part in this clamorous game, and it seemed to be the rule that the smaller the boat the bigger the noise.

That's how it happened that on July 21 bridge-tenders and ship operators got a letter from the commissioner of public works of Chicago with a new plan. The revolutionary idea is just this: when the Michigan Avenue bridge-tender sees a boat coming up from the lake, he not only presses the necessary buttons to swing up the leaves of his own bridge, but he telephones the tender at the next bridge upstream that a boat is coming his way. That bridge-tender does the same for his next neighbor. The telephones have always been there, but boats were just accustomed to whistling for service and no one thought of telling them to hush.

Cost of Earhart Search?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Charges that the unsuccessful effort to find Miss Amelia Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, cost the United States Navy, and ultimately the taxpayer, $4,000,000 were vigorously challenged by President Roosevelt at his press conference here late yesterday.

The President obviously resented the criticism of the cost which has been heard in congressional quarters as well as in the press. Miss Earhart was a personal friend of the presidential family and has been a frequent guest at the White House during this Administration.

He pointed out that the navy is allowed by Congress certain limited amounts of fuel oil for its ships and of gasoline for its airplanes. This is allocated among the different ships in the fleet. And the navy can not exceed its allowance. Therefore, he argued, the use of fuel oil and gasoline on the search merely means that a certain amount of these supplies was consumed on this special search problem instead of at some other time in other special exercises or fleet maneuvers.

It may mean a curtailment of other exercises planned during the year, but he held that the search was better practice for the ships involved than any artificial maneuver could be.

And he added with emphasis that the navy would do the same thing again any time for any person, rich or poor, whose life was in danger. The charge had been made in the House that no such effort would be made if the missing person were a poor fisherman instead of a world famous flier.

The President contended that in addition to amounting merely to a substitution of one maneuver for another, the search provided unusual practice for the navy in getting under way in a hurry. He said that the feat of the aircraft carrier Lexington in getting her crew, planes and all necessary supplies on board and sailing in 16 hours after receipt of the order was amazing. He said the ships participating in the search did a splendid job.

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Solving 1960's Traffic Jams

DETROIT, July 21 (AP)—Charles F. Kettering, research engineer, told the American Society of Civil Engineers today that a new highway system must be provided to accommodate 37,000,000 motor vehicles by 1960.

The number of automobiles on the highways will increase 50 per cent within the next 23 years, he said, while "an increase in motor vehicle registration on our present highway system would almost prohibit much of our usual driving." Six million of the motor vehicles roaming the roads in 1960 will be trucks, he said.

Mr. Kettering, president of General Motors Research Corporation, spoke at the 97th annual convention of the engineers' society.

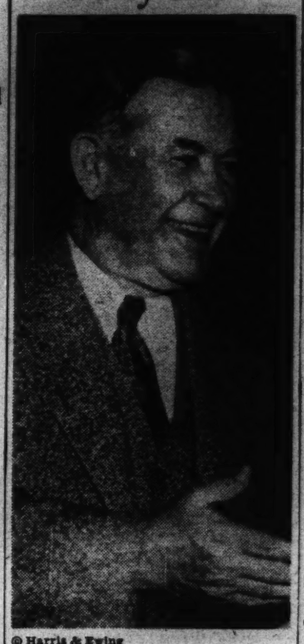
"Men in the automobile industry believe we should have a highway system made up of types of roads designed to carry traffic safely," he said.

"Such a plan would require a primary system of high speed highways crossing the country in all directions. It is estimated that 50,000 to 60,000 miles of such superhighways would be sufficient. Leading from them would be a secondary system of good highways serving small cities and towns. The third system would consist of service highways serving rural areas.

"In addition to these, we need a similar system, in miniature, to carry the traffic in our large cities."

Mr. Kettering said that new highways should be designed for speeds of 60 miles an hour and more. The public would not consent, he said, to regulatory devices fixing speeds at less than 50 miles an hour. Few accidents occur at higher speeds, he said.

Party Chief



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Alben W. Barkley

Senator From Kentucky, Who Succeeds Senator Robinson as Democratic Leader

Will Canada Evolve a New Foreign Policy?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's foreign policy, which Prime Minister Mackenzie King has, thus far, kept free from commitments, is likely to undergo a general clarification within the next few months.

As it now stands, the Dominion is virtually without a foreign policy with respect to the Empire in the event of war in Europe. More than a year ago Mr. King assured the nation that if the long-feared conflict on the continent should flare he would first assemble Parliament and leave the course of action to the elected representatives of the people.

He has clung to his policy—or lack of policy—with great tenacity.

Throughout the Imperial Conference Mr. King maintained his stand in company with the representatives from South Africa. Upon his recent return he was able to report that Canada was still unencumbered by the commitments which he has so sedulously avoided.

Close upon Mr. King's heels arrived the report of an address made in London by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain. He spoke of a "remarkable speech" made by the Canadian Prime Minister in Paris, in which he said, according to Mr. Chamberlain: "Any threat toward England would bring Canada at once to her side."

Still No Comment

Mr. King refused to comment. Those close to him maintained that his remarks had been misinterpreted by the British Prime Minister, and they quoted from the Paris speech in which Mr. King is reported to have said, "The fact that we have our own representation in other countries is evidence of that great liberty and freedom which, above all, we prize, and, were it imperiled from any source whatever, would bring us together again in preservation of it."

The British Prime Minister may have spoken from the knowledge of unofficial assurances given by Mr. King while in London.

Possibly Mr. King did speak confidently of the Dominion's probable attitude, for any survey of the Canadian opinion must bring the observer to the conclusion that Canadians would fight for the Empire as willingly as they did in 1914. Yet Mr. King's policy has not permitted him to give this official assurance to London. He delineates no future course of action beyond placing the question before the Dominion's Parliament for their consideration.

Speaking to the nation on a coast-to-coast radio hookup on Monday night, Mr. King solemnly warned his listeners that they could not expect to escape the next conflict that shook Europe. He comforted them, however, with the opinion that the situation was made easier at the present by the efforts of all the nations of that troubled part of the world to preserve peace. He believed that none of them wanted war.

In his address in which he pleaded for brotherly love and mutual understanding on the part of the peoples of the world, Mr. King made

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Barkley Elected Majority Leader; Court Bill Fades

Senators Force Drastic Compromise or Defeat of Court Reform

President Is Said Ready to Drop It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—The end of the court battle is in sight.

With the announcement of seven key senators that they would insist on an immediate compromise on the Supreme Court issue, which has hung fire since last Feb. 5, or else vote for recommitment, the President's drive apparently has collapsed.

Washington today looked for a White House effort to salvage what it could of the original drastic court reform proposal, with the probable omission of anything having to do with the Supreme Court save, perhaps, by constitutional amendment.

A series of informal conferences among Democrats developed the idea. President Roosevelt had lunch with Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, newly elected majority leader, and Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, his rival candidate. The conference followed a previous White House gathering yesterday attended by the same Senators besides the Vice-President and Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, President pro tem of the Senate.

The belief now is that the court bill will be kept alive but the Supreme Court features either dropped, or put in a separate bill.

No Objections to New Bill

Two leading court bill opponents, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, said they would have little objection to a bill with the Supreme Court features eliminated, but felt it should be returned to the Judiciary Committee for more perfect drafting, and revision of the feature creating a proctor.

The capital attempted to re-orient itself in connection with the fast-moving and bewildering events of the last 24 hours. It could scarcely believe its own eyes. The tall and unstable tower of the Supreme Court proposal which has been swaying more and more dangerously for months, and which was shored up in a last desperate effort by the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson, just before his passing has now collapsed.

At least Washington believes it has, though so many rumors have preceded the event that even now spectators can hardly believe it. At last there have been heavy reverberations, which seem authentic, and when the smoke has cleared, the capital expects to see the great project, which has dominated all other legislative matters for five months, a heap of ruins.

The key word echoing up and down Capitol Hill in Democratic circles today is "harmony," and the Administration is now primarily engaged in salvaging what it can of the court program as a so-called "compromise" while at the same time it blocks any stampede for immediate adjournment prior to the enactment of four or five major legislative measures now on the calendar.

Was the Final Straw

What happened yesterday in Washington made history and must be told as a whole, though the ultimate effect of it was the announce-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Senator From Kentucky Defeats Harrison, by 38 to 37

Takes Over Fight For Court Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—By a bare majority of one vote, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky was chosen over Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi today as the majority leader in the Senate to succeed Senator Joseph T. Robinson. The vote was 38 to 37, all 75 Democratic Senators participating, either by direct ballot or proxy.

President Roosevelt took a hands-off position between the two candidates, but many supporters of the Roosevelt judiciary plan threw their support to Mr. Barkley, while Old Guard opponents of the measure supported Senator Harrison. On the other hand, personal friendships cut across the sharp line of the judiciary issue. The effect of the decision, though important, is largely negative, and the edge is taken off any major claim of significance by the extreme closeness of the vote.

No bitterness could be detected as the result of the ballot and both men emphasized party harmony as the announcement was made. Senator Harrison, congratulating Senator Barkley said:

"We've got to fight together in the future as we have in the past for the progress of the party and the success of the Democratic Party."

In reply, Senator Barkley said:

"Thanks very much for your congratulations, Pat. We've been fighting together since the start of the Wilson Administration and we'll continue to fight together in the future. This is the first time our interests have been apart and I hope it will be the last time."

Ballot Was Secret

The Supreme Court issue was not discussed in the Democratic caucus. The secret ballot was used, and even nominating speeches were avoided.

The majority leadership is a key position in Washington. Upon the leader a President must depend in large measure for the success of his legislative program. In Senator Barkley, President Roosevelt has an equally loyal and probably more sympathetic New Dealer than even Senator Robinson.

As observers sized up the fight, Senator Harrison was the shrewder, more experienced, but less forceful man of the two. tI has been thought also that Senator Harrison would have been more inclined to keep the Senate independent of White House influence.

Senator Barkley has been an enthusiastic and convinced New Dealer and was selected as keynoter at the Democratic convention last year by Mr. Roosevelt.

Senator Harrison moved to make the election unanimous and the motion was adopted. Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama voted by proxy, all other senators being present. The election was one of the most dramatic in history. Both sides were confident, and as votes were counted the lead swung from one side to another.

Began as Prosecutor

Senator Barkley is approaching his sixtieth birthday and has been in the Senate since 1927. He was born in Graves County, and now lives in Paducah, Ky. He got his education in common schools, graduating from Marvin College, Ky., in 1897, and later studying law at Emory College, Georgia, and the University of Virginia law school.

Like many others in public life he entered politics through the route of prosecuting attorney office, elected for a four-year term in 1905. After that he was elected judge of a county court and was then elected to Congress.

He came into national prominence at the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1932 which nominated Mr. Roosevelt, where he served as Democratic key-noter. He comes up for re-election next year.

Senator Barkley, a rugged, genial figure, is noted for his personal appeal rather than eloquence in debate. He is a hard, conscientious worker, who has made few enemies and worked closely with the Administration.

$3,000,000 Cache. 120 Ingots of Gold, Found in Panama

PANAMA, Panama, July 21 (AP)—An investigation committee headed by the governor of Chiriqui province today confirmed the discovery of a $3,000,000 treasure in gold which had been hidden for centuries in tunnels along the Piedra Candela river.

Gaston Johannes Van Steck, French prospector, reported the discovery July 7 of two tunnels deep in the right bank of the river. In the tunnels were stored approximately 80 ingots of gold each weighing 50 pounds.

M. Van Steck ceded half the value of his find to the central government, as Panama laws require, and a commission headed by Governor Teran of Chiriqui went to the spot. The commission was reported to have found a third tunnel with additional ingots bringing the total to 120 of 50 pounds each.

It was believed the find was part of the gold from "La Estrella" mine which was worked by Spanish Conquistadores until they were wiped out by attacking Indians.

Miami Zoning Law Stung Honey Bees Defy Code;

MIAMI, Fla., July 21 (AP)—A woman asked the city zoning bureau to send a man to dislodge a swarm of bees in her kitchen.

Zoning Director Frank Stearns was momentarily puzzled by the question of jurisdiction, but then he told the caller:

"Manufacturing honey in a residential section, are they? That's a flagrant violation of the zoning code. We'll take care of them, lady."

De Valera Wins Dublin Re-election As Council Head

DUBLIN, July 21 (AP)—Eamon de Valera was re-elected President of the Irish Free State Executive Council today by the new dail by a vote of 82 to 52. It will be his third term.

William T. Cosgrave, Opposition leader, vigorously opposed the election, contending that the majority of votes cast in the recent general election were against Mr. de Valera's policies.

Mr. Cosgrave also condemned the new Constitution, which severs the last link between the Free State and Great Britain and changes the country's name to "Eire."

The country approved the Constitution in an election early this month. Mr. de Valera's party won 69 places in the Dail Eireann, the same number taken by all the other parties together.

Here's your summer drink!

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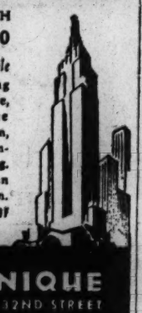

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PENNSYLVANIA - READING SEASHORE LINES

Germany's Interest in Spain Rests Mainly on Ore Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 21—Fuller details here today of the new trade agreement signed between Germany and insurgent Spain go far to substantiate the conviction that the Third Reich's particular interest in the Spanish conflict, as Reichsführer Hitler himself declared, is the question of getting guaranteed supplies of mineral ore.

Germany, like England, has extensive interests in mineral ore deposits of the Basque country and before the civil war began a year ago was obtaining continuous supplies from that area. With outbreak of war these supplies were either cut off or considerably diminished. Now however they are to be restored again as from Aug. 1 next when the most-favored-nation treaty comes into operation.

During the year the Basque lands output was closed to Germany. Spanish Morocco has made up for the deficiency.

Wide Range of Supplies

Germany hopes on the basis of the new trade treaty to obtain supplies of essential raw materials and mineral ores. Pyrites, copper, hides, wool and olive oil are among the things which are expected to be imported from Spain in the future.

One problem arises regarding every new treaty made by Germany, namely how are the new imports to be paid for when the German trade balance is unfavorable. The new agreement with insurgent Spain, like practically all German agreements for months past, is based upon a clearing or compensation arrangement.

Debts Owed to Germany

What will happen later when General Franco (assuming his forces do later control all Spain) is tempted by offers of ready cash from other countries for his mineral ores remains to be seen. Certainly there are some debts owing to Germany which he may well pay by means of exports. Not least among these are debts incurred for German armaments which it is reasonable to imagine run to an amount which won't be paid off in a few weeks.

This new German-Franco-Spain agreement is also regarded as significant from an international political point of view since if, as there is good reason to believe and as has been constantly stated by responsible Germans, Germany now has all she wants in Spain, then the Third Reich should naturally be even more desirous that the civil war should end as soon as possible.

Pair Pardoned; Found Innocent Of Karpis Crime

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21 (AP)—Freedom came today for Anthony Labrizetta, and George Sargent, after serving 27 months for a crime they didn't commit.

The men, their plans indefinite, were released shortly before noon from the Cuyahoga County jail on unconditional pardons from President Roosevelt. They were convicted of a $125,000 mail truck robbery but later investigation disclosed the crime was committed by the Alvin Karpis gang.

The President acted at the recommendation of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Daniel M. Lyons, federal pardon attorney.

The men were sentenced Feb. 3, 1936, to serve 25 years. They were convicted of robbing a mail truck driver at Warren, Ohio, on April 25, 1935, of mail sacks containing $53,000 in registered bonds and $72,000 in currency. The cash was part of the pay roll of the Republic Steel Corporation.

When the two men were tried, several witnesses identified them although both produced witnesses to testify they were 30 or 40 miles from the place of the crime when it was committed.

Seven months after the Warren holdup five bandits carrying machine guns robbed a mail train near Garrettsville, Ohio, of $34,000 in currency and $11,650 in bonds.

In May, 1936, federal agents arrested Karpis, then known as "public enemy number 1." He admitted participation in the Garrettsville holdup, but was reluctant to discuss the Warren robbery. Federal agents said they noted marked similarity between the two robberies.

Fewer Pork Chops Seen For U. S. Dinner Tables

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—There will be fewer pork chops on the nation's dinner tables this autumn and winter, the bureau of agricultural economics said yesterday. It added that prices of chops may be higher.

In a forecast of supply and demand for hogs the bureau reported that fewer of the animals will be marketed during the next six months but they will be heavier in weight. Prospects of a large corn crop will lead many farmers to feed spring pigs through the winter and to increase their breeding stock.

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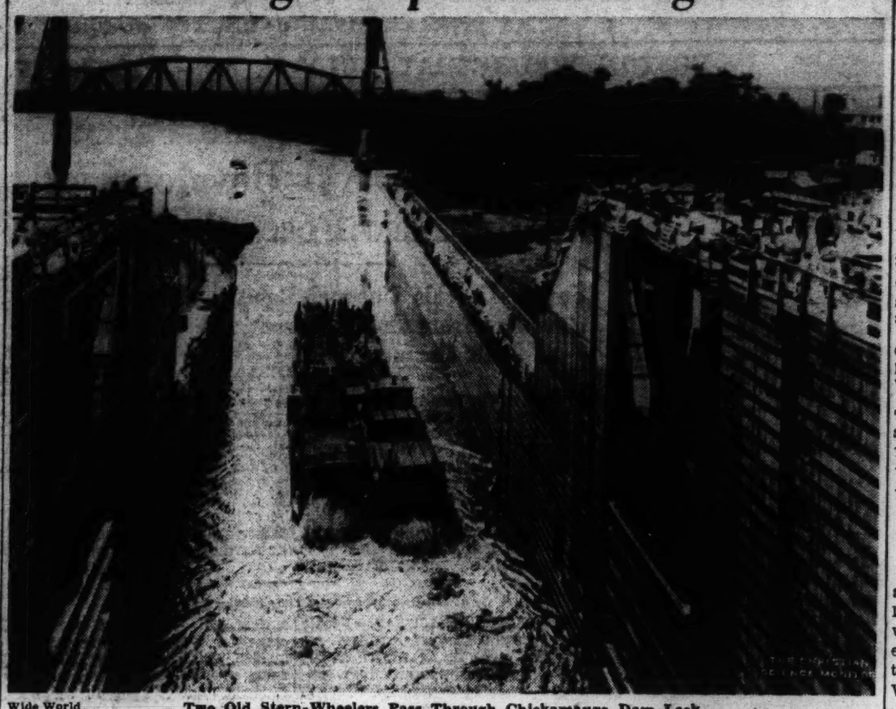
Marking a Step in TVA Progress



Wide World

Two Old Stern-Wheelers Pass Through Chickamauga Dam Lock

With a Bargeload of Admiring Chattanooga, Tenn., Citizens, the Ancient Craft Churn the Waters of Chamber 360 Feet Long and 60 Feet Wide, Which Will Be Able to Lift Vessels 55 Feet From the Water Level Below the Dam to That Above It

Reich-Franco Pact Stirs British

(Continued from Page 1)

be a serious matter for several important British firms, some of which at any rate are engaged on armament work.

Assurances by Franco

Recently General Franco gave specific assurances that British ore supplies would not be interfered with. This is understood to have referred in particular to the Orconera group which owns a number of mines between Bilbao and Santander and which is itself controlled by British engineering firms using north Spanish "rubio" ore.

Meanwhile, however, it is understood that General Franco has given orders that British civilians will not be allowed to go to North Spain. When the civil war broke out most of the British employees in the Basque and Asturian mines came home. Two or three now have gone back but for the most part operations have been and still are in the hands of Spaniards.

It is feared here therefore that General Franco's order to exclude Britishers is deliberately intended to make it difficult for Britain to resume operations on British owned mines in that area.

Trade in Confusion

Naturally, owing to military operations, the whole ore trade of North Spain is in such confusion that it will be some time before normal conditions can be restored. Many of the mines near the coast simply load ore onto ships in open sea by means of aerial ropeways and these can still function.

But General Franco has thrown a pontoon bridge across the river below Bilbao and there is also a ship sunk in the fairway so it is practically impossible for vessels of any size to enter the harbor.

Similarly one of the other chief ore ports, Castro Urdiales, which is still in the hands of the Basques, is understood to be closely invested by General Franco's forces so that commercial activity is at a standstill.

Key to Franco's Offensive

The location of Spanish iron ore mines is believed here to provide a key to General Franco's otherwise inexplicable offensive against the Basques. Parts of Spain under his control are poor in manufactures so it is imperative for him to have something he can sell abroad in order to buy munitions and other necessary commodities.

Commercial circles here believe, however, that he won't risk antagonizing England by entirely refusing to supply her with ore. England is practically the only market for some other products of insurgent Spain, notably fruit and port wine, the sale of which brings in a considerable sum in sterling which, owing to the absence of exchange control in England, he can use to pay for purchases in Germany and Italy.

Nevertheless the situation undoubtedly causes some concern and is being closely watched not only in the City but in Whitehall.

Ottawa

(Continued from Page 1)

no definite reference to the Paris speech referred to by Prime Minister Chamberlain. But he did reaffirm his policy of keeping Canada free of commitments—these commitments from which he has guarded the nation so long, both at home and at the council tables of the Empire.

But it is a middle position which Mr. King is going to find it increasingly difficult to occupy.

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, during the Imperial Conference sessions, is reported to have been ill-pleased with the indefinite policy offered by Canada and South Africa. When asked about this Mr. King, upon his arrival, had no comment to make.

Great Britain is stepping as delicately in a Europe filled with guns and uncertainty. She needs all the support that is available, her leaders feel. So it is not unlikely that the time will soon come when a firmer policy will be demanded of Canada. The time may soon come when London feels that it needs the added weight of Dominions irrevocably committed to stand with the mother country.

When that time comes Canada, despite its geographical isolation, far from the alarums of Europe and the feeling of security which the Dominion's position engenders in the minds of the people, will be forced by circumstances dictated by Westminster to strike out on a definite foreign policy containing at least some of the commitments which have been avoided so far.

Roosevelt Signs $105,000,000 Bill For Flood Control

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday signed legislation authorizing the War Department to start work on a $105,000,000 flood-control program.

Funds were made available in a $194,536,063 appropriation bill financing non-military activities of the department for the current fiscal year.

The bill stipulates that the flood control money shall be used on projects authorized in the $320,000,000 Copeland and the $275,000,000 Overton flood control acts passed last year.

Congressional sponsors of the bill said the projects would be selected by the War Department engineers and the Works Progress Administration, which will supply $52,500,000 of the money.

They said, however, that work is expected to be started on a $5,000,000 reservoir system on the upper Ohio Valley near Pittsburgh and on spillways in the lower Mississippi Valley.

The bill requires use of relief labor on projects built with relief money.

Funds for maintenance of river channels and harbors, the Panama Canal, the Alaskan communications system, federal cemeteries and the office of commissioner of the Philippine Islands also are provided in the bill.

TVA Is Speeding Its Dam Building At Three Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala., July 21—The Tennessee Valley Authority enters its fifth year with its huge dam-building program speeding along, but its "yardstick" power plan still partially blocked by private utilities.

The $36,000,000 Norris Dam, spanning the tiny Clinch River in northeastern Tennessee, and the mile-long Joe Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River above here have been completed and their power plants placed in operation.

Three other dams are under construction on the Tennessee River—the $28,000,000 Pickwick Dam in Southwestern Tennessee, the $29,000,000 Guntersville Dam below Guntersville, Ala., and the $31,000,000 Chickamauga Dam above Chattanooga, Tenn.

Work will start soon on a 292-foot high storage dam on the Hiwassee River, near Murphy, N. C., costing $15,000,000, and preliminary work is scheduled this summer on the $112,000,000 Gilbertsville Dam on the Tennessee River above Gilbertsville, Ky.

Completion of these and two other proposed dams on the Upper Tennessess—Coulter Shoals and Watts Bar—will create a nine-foot navigation channel from Paducah, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., 642 miles.

Norris Dam, which forms a 34,200-acre mountain lake, with an 800-mile shore line, already has fulfilled its threefold purpose of flood control, navigation aid and power generation.

Reduced Crest

By storing heavy rains in March, 1936, it reduced the flood crest in the Tennessee River at Chattanooga about four feet, eliminating an estimated damage of $750,000. Last January it held back billions of gallons of water from the flooded Ohio River. Water released from the reservoir during the dry summer of 1936 raised the dwindling Lower Tennessee to navigation levels.

Since its establishment on May 18, 1933, the authority has spent $150,900,000. Its new appropriation for the fiscal year of 1937-38 is approximately $40,000,000.

The Government agency now has approximately 13,500 employees.

Although the United States Supreme Court ruled early in 1936 that the TVA has a right to seek a market for surplus power generated at the war-time Wilson Dam, its electric program is still under attack.

Nineteen southern power companies obtained a temporary injunction from Federal Judge John J. Gore in December, 1936, halting expansion on the authority's power program. Only 33 projects were excluded from the sweeping order.

The injunction was set aside May 14, 1937, by the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the suit sent back for trial on the merits. The power companies challenged the constitutionality of the TVA's act.

The TVA claimed it lost $2,000,000 possible revenue while the injunction was in effect.

Network of Lines

At the outset, the authority developed a network of rural transmission lines in the vicinity of Wilson Dam by purchasing existing lines from power companies and building its own.

The authority has power contracts with several cities, including Memphis, Knoxville and Jackson, Tenn., and two industrial customers—the Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa, Tenn., and the Monsanto Chemical Company, Columbia, Tenn.

A high voltage transmission line has been built, connecting Norris, Wheeler, Wilson and Pickwick Dam to Memphis.

An important phase of the authority's work is the development of a super-phosphate fertilizer here. Taking phosphate rock mined in middle Tennessee, the TVA turned out 28,690 tons of the plant food last year from rebuilt electric furnaces at the Government's old nitrate plant. It was shipped out for use in field demonstrations on 14,000 Tennessee Valley farms.

Other important work of the TVA has included reforestation, soil erosion control, experiments in the electric-firing of ceramics, and development of recreational centers.

Approximately 1,000,000 persons visited TVA projects last year.

British Labor Seeks to Delay Plan to Partition Palestine

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—A laborite plan to sidetrack the British royal commission's proposal for partition of Palestine between Arabs and Jews gained strength in the House of Commons today as a prelude to parliamentary debate.

Mr. Leopold S. Amery, former Colonial Secretary, a conservative, joined the Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, in support of a move to defer voting on the plan, while a select committee gives it further study.

Mr. Morgan Jones, a Laborite, drafted an amendment to the prospective motion for approval which would defer action by the House.

The Royal Commission, on July 7, recommended establishment of sovereign Jewish and Arabian states in Palestine with a new British mandate over the holy cities of Jerusalem, Nazareth and Bethlehem.

Colonial Secretary Ormsby-Gore was prepared to ask parliamentary approval of the partition proposal.

The House of Lords spent several hours in argument over it yesterday. Earl Peel, chairman of the Government's commission, told the Upper House there were "enormous advantages" in the scheme. He contended that it would give both Jews and Arabs freedom to manage their own affairs.

Lord Snell, Socialist peer, called the proposal a "gospel of despair" and said the Labor Party could not support "this scheme . . . which would hand over a toy kingdom to the Jews."

Mrs. Roosevelt Takes Another Job; To Write Ad for Movies—and Charity

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—An agreement with a movie producer led Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt this week into the sixth field of paid employment which she has undertaken for charity since entering the White House.

The other activities were lecture tours, radio broadcasts, book publication, magazine editing and writing, and newspaper column conducting.

The new assignment is a 200-word article on motherhood, which George Bye, Mrs. Roosevelt's agent, said yesterday she has agreed to write for Sam Goldwyn, film producer.

Mr. Goldwyn said the article would be used in promoting a forthcoming movie. He did not name the sum paid, but said it would go to charity.

Goes to Charity

Mrs. Roosevelt completed last week a series of 13 weekly radio interviews on White House life. All checks, for an unannounced sum, were payable to the American Friends Service Committee, a Philadelphia charitable organization.

Her first radio contract ran from December, 1932, until March, 1933. She talked on such things as chaperons and keeping husbands happy. She split the proceeds between the New York State Relief Organization, which received $3300, and private relief activities.

In 1934, she reported broadcast receipts of $36,000, paid directly to the Friends Committee.

The next year she broadcast 10 programs. It was reported she received $4000 for each one, and that the money again was paid directly to the Friends Committee.

Magazine Activity

Mrs. Roosevelt's magazine activities began on the Woman's Democratic News in New York. She and her daughter, Anna, assumed editorial leadership for a new publication, "Babies—Just Babies," in 1932. Soon after entering the White House, she resigned.

She did not stop writing, however. She contributed several articles to popular magazines, and wrote two books, "It's Up to the Women," and "A Trip to Washington with Bobby and Betty," a children's story.

Her autobiography began recently in a monthly magazine. In addition, she has been writing a daily syndicated column on life in the White House.

A veteran campaign speaker, Mrs. Roosevelt in March, 1936, announced a paid lecture tour under charitable auspices. She spoke in four mid-western cities, and since then has made two more tours.

Other activities of Mrs. Roosevelt have included operation of a furniture, pewter and ironcraft factory at Hyde Park, a non-profit enterprise.

Mrs. Roosevelt is part owner of the Todhunter School for Girls in New York. For several years she was assistant principal and part-time instructor. She still makes frequent trips to the school, but draws no salary.

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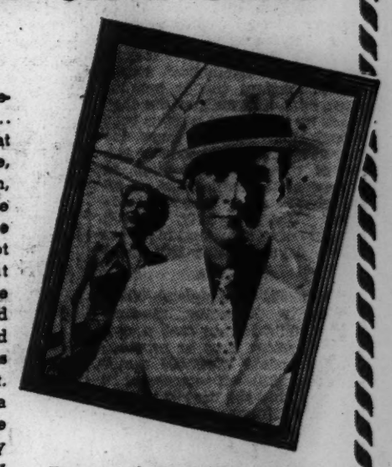

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Decision on Spain Deadlocked On Question of Procedure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—The International Non-Intervention Committee on Spain has now embarked on the intractable controversy — which ought to come first, withdrawal of foreign troops or recognition of belligerency?

The only good thing that can be said about this squabble on what is ostensibly a mere question of procedure, but which really involves the fundamental basis of the British compromise plan, is that it involves no immediate crisis.

It places on record—what was already well known—that Italy, Germany and Portugal want belligerent rights to be granted to Gen. Francisco Franco before foreigners are withdrawn, whereas France and Russia want belligerency recognized after the volunteers have all left.

Britain stands between the two camps with the suggestion that recognition should be accorded when some of the foreigners have gone, but others are still there.

The British would prefer not to lay down any hard and fast rule in advance as to when the right moment for granting belligerent rights has arrived. But it is already clear that this won't satisfy either the French or the Italians.

Indeed though a compromise is expected on the present controversy —it is not quite so difficult to establish a timetable for the future arrival of recognition and withdrawal as it is to decide priority—there are no illusions here as to the serious nature of the difficulties which stand between the British compromise plan and liquidation of the Spanish conflict as an international problem.

Perhaps the most pleasant feature of yesterday's clash was that the German Ambassador, Joachim von Ribbentrop, decided to leave a subordinate to back up the Italian Ambassador, Count Dino Grandi, while he himself slipped away to Wimbledon to watch the epic Davis Cup tennis struggle between the United States and Germany. It is felt if only he could have taken Count Grandi too the work of the subcommittee might have been a good deal easier.

Quezon Declares Philippines Fears Economic Threat

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Amplifying an interview published by the New York World-Telegram, President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth said last night terms of the Independence Act empowering Congress to change economic relations between the Philippines and the United States were a major cause for his request to President Roosevelt for independence by 1938. He said these terms had proved a source of growing irritation to his people.

"Our economic relations are not stable now and since Congress may change them at any time our reconstruction plans are constantly threatened with a set-back," Mr. Quezon said.

He said recent statements by him should not be construed as an invitation to Congress for a counter proposal looking toward a continuation of the American flag in the islands.

"I have asked President Roosevelt," he said, "that the period for our independence be shortened from 1946 to December 1938 or July 1939. If we are to become independent in 1946, I do not see any prejudice to either country if the period is shortened. If it is felt complete independence is not best at this time, the same feeling will probably exist in 1946."

British Shops Charm Refugee Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORTHING, England—Shop-gazing is one of the most popular occupations of the 61 Basque refugee children who are staying at Beach House here.

They love to go shopping and stop in front of the food shops to gaze at the bread, hams, sausages, cakes, fruit and vegetables. This is not surprising when it is remembered they experienced months of semi-starvation in Bilbao before coming to England.

Some of the older boys like to go for walks on the Downs which stretch for miles behind the town, while others enjoy the seashore. The majority of the younger ones, however, still prefer the town. The shops, they say, are bigger than they have seen before and the cheapness of the things to be bought surprises them.

When the Chains of Winter Are Loosened

Drawn by John Pratt Whitman "Spring"

Battle Slackens On Madrid Front As Heat Mounts

MADRID, July 2 (AP)—The two armies locked in combat west of Madrid slackened battle last night for a breathing spell from the fighting that raged for five days through the summer heat.

The insurgent counter-attack against the Government salient, which had been pushed down behind Gen. Francisco Franco's lines besieging Madrid, slowed down and both sides rested their troops.

Government officials doubted, however, that the insurgent counter-attack was more than temporarily halted.

Intense summer heat baking the shell-raked battlefield plus what the Government described as heavy insurgent losses were cited as reasons for the slowing down.

Arms Supplies Burned

The glare of burning munitions dumps and gasoline stores at Leganes, south of the Capital near Getafe, was visible from Madrid far into the night. They apparently had been fired by a Government shell.

Government lines at Brunete, 12 miles west of Madrid, held firm before the insurgent forces which General Franco bolstered with seasoned reinforcements hurried from less active fronts.

In addition, Gen. Jose Miaja's troops pressed on the Corunna highway northwest of Madrid. A heavy artillery duel thundered throughout the day east of Las Rozas.

Both Sides Cautious

Insurgent airmen tapered off action in the Brunete sector for the first time in a fortnight, but both sides eyed the other warily, expecting renewed hostilities momentarily.

An insurgent air-raid on the east coast, however, cost at least two score fatalities at Tarragona, south of Barcelona, when a fleet of insurgent planes bombed the city twice.

The French Consulate was reported to have been badly damaged by some of the 80 bombs dropped.

Anti-aircraft guns finally drove off the raiders.

Artist Emphasizes Nature By Appeal to Imagination

When Pictures Speak
No. 4

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a child imagines castles, mountains, lakes and rivers in summer clouds so should a well conceived painting or drawing stimulate the imagination of both old and young. A picture is great for the meaning it carries beneath its surface, just as a book is notable for what is to be found between the lines. Atmosphere, mood, time of day, remind the spectator of similar conditions and emotions he once experienced; takes him back to some childhood episode, or to his romantic years on moon-lit paths and in shady dells.

The artist sees not the hill, but some strange and thrilling world beyond the horizon; not so much the clouds lit with glory, but the sun below the world's darkening rim casting its light back as farewell golden banners. While photographs catch the smallest details, the true artist symbolizes detail, rides rough shod over blades of grass, stones, roots, and humming bees, and obliterates all but suggestions here and there. He has more important work. He must make people see what he only suggests, thus a picture is often excellent for what the artist leaves out.

A renowned Japanese artist of screens gave his secret of success as an appeal to the imagination. When asked to paint a screen he said he made a practice of composing three, one left, one right and one center. When he had completed the trio he destroyed the right and left wings and retained the center, which then carried with it a feeling of continuing landscape. What was seen represented but one third of what the artist wanted his customers to feel, and he succeeded. A tree is more interesting when not pictured complete; off the canvas to the right or to the left or at the top imagination with but little encouragement constructs an entire forest if desired.

An artist, truly to stimulate the imagination of his audience must train his own imagination to a high degree. He should learn to paint his pictures on his own mental planes before his creations are put on canvas. He should dream himself into the thing he wants to portray. By the side of a fanciful river he must grow his fanciful trees, stir ripples in his dream pool and watch whimsical, reflections come and go until he sees the ideal, the design best suited for his slowly materializing composition. In god-like manner the artist should build and rebuild his own landscape until each element sings with its fellows, and all parts blend in a perfect whole.

An ideal work cannot be arrived at, however, unless the artist is thoroughly acquainted with the nature he thus juggles about. He must continually return to the real riverside, study constantly the tangible trees, and the actual ripples. Otherwise his pictures part with nature and his art soon decays if it does not die.

Today's picture seeks to stir the springtime imagination, to carry readers out from a long dreary winter to the budding of new life and the flowing of unleashed waters.

20,000 Specimens For Philadelphia In Vanderbilt Ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—With 20,000 tropic specimens in her hold for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the yacht Cressida, chartered by George Vanderbilt six months ago for a cruise of the South Seas is moored to her home dock at City Island here. The collection of the "cargo" had the supervision of Ronald W. Smith, zoologist of the academy, and such is the variety of the result of the specimen hunt, it was said at least a year would be required to classify the items for exhibition.

The log of the Cressida's captain gives a list of ports of call that begins at Miami and proceeds to Balboa, Malpelo, Galapagos Islands, Nukahiva, Takaroa, Apataki, Papeete, Tahiti, Moorea, Hushine, Borabora, Penrhyn Island, Christmas Island, Fanning Island, Palmyra Island, Honolulu and Port Armuelles.

Mr. Vanderbilt is only 22, but on his twenty-first birthday when he inherited one-fourth of the estate of his father, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, he declared against any "office job" and announced his intention of interesting himself in research expeditions of the nature of the one just concluded. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Capt. Bill Gray, marine collector, and two friends of the Vanderbilts, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones were the passengers for the voyage, with the Cressida in charge of Capt. D. Malman.

Mrs. Patterson Leases The Washington Times

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The Washington Herald said last night that Mrs. Eleanor M. Patterson, its editor and publisher, has leased the Washington Times from William Randolph Hearst for five years, effective today.

Mrs. Patterson leased the Herald last April. It is a morning paper, and the Times is published in the afternoon.

Shorthand Craft Meets at London In World Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—An international conference of shorthand writers, attended by some 350 delegates representing all parts of the world, opened at the London School of Economics here today.

The conference is the first of its kind held here since 1887. Its United States contingent comprises about a dozen members, while Germany, the Netherlands, Hungary, France, Italy, Roumania, Belgium, Egypt, Finland, Latvia, Portugal, Poland, Australia, and South Africa are all represented.

It is presided over by Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, who is himself an exponent of shorthand, an art he practiced in his pre-legal days when a reporter in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons.

The gathering is to enable those interested in the theoretical and educational, as well as in the practical, side of stenography to pool their information for the benefit of all, and an attractive series of discussions and lectures has been arranged for the four days of the conference.

New Jersey Links Drinking Boom To Rise in Auto Toll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., July 21—Increased use of alcoholic beverages in New Jersey, as revealed in liquor tax returns, was correlated mith traffic statistics here today to show that, as residents of this highly industrialized state drank more alcohol, they were involved in more fatal and serious automobile accidents.

Hard liquor sales rose 25 per cent in the last year, but, while only 7 persons were killed in drunken driving accidents in 1936, there have been 21 fatalities from such causes since Jan. 1.

"At the rate fatalities have been mounting as a result of accidents in which drivers tried to mix alcohol and gasoline, the state may see a record of 40 fatalities before the year closes," said James K. Shields, superintendent of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League. "Nearly 700 persons already have been injured in drunken driving accidents in 1937."

Mr. Shields praised D. Frederick Burnett, Alcohol Beverage Control Commissioner for New Jersey, for an "honest and upright job" of administering the state's liquor laws, but held that only an awakened public consciousness could enforce adequate restraints upon excesses committed since repeal of prohibition.

Beer sales in New Jersey gained only 15 per cent during the past year, slipping in relative popularity to stronger beverages even though 11,000,000 more gallons were consumed. Statistics showed an increase of 49 per cent in sales of sparkling wines, 21 per cent in light still wines and 97 per cent in straight alcohol. Heavy still wines lost ground, with a 21 per cent decrease registered.

While emphasizing that both malt beverages and hard liquors were unmixed evils, Mr. Shields stressed greater concern over the increased use of whisky and similar products.

The relatively greater popularity of hard liquor with reference to beer without doubt has been due in large part to prevalence of cocktail drinking and the use of liquor by women, according to Mr. Shields.

New Jersey taxed 92,430,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages during the fiscal year ended June 30, or 13,027 more than were taxed in the previous year. Illegal liquors were thought to account for an undeterminable amount of sales.

Berlin's Caution Eases Tension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 21—Although serious view is taken here on the deadlock in London over the British compromise proposals on non-intervention in Spain, French official circles today express confidence that a way out of the impasse can still be found.

This faint but persistent optimism is based on reports received here from Berlin which indicate that, unlike Italy, Germany has resolved to proceed cautiously and not become too deeply embroiled in Spain.

Opposed by German Staff

The essence of these reports, which are considered reliable at the Quai d'Orsay, is that Premier Benito Mussolini recently sent proposals to Reichsführer Hitler suggesting a more massive intervention to assure an early victory by sending to the insurgent commander, Gen. Francisco Franco, additional troops in large numbers, of which Italy would furnish two thirds and Germany one third. Herr Hitler, acting on the emphatic advice of the Reichswehr General Staff is understood to have refused.

The plan put forward by Signor Mussolini is said to include "division" of mineral wealth between the two countries.

Paris Press Doubtful

Although details of this alleged scheme are given in L'Oeuvre by Genevieve Tabouis today may or may not be exact, there is good reason to believe that its essential point is correct, namely that Germany has for the present at least refused to join Italy in more forthright intervention in Spain.

This fact encourages French governmental circles to think that the London deadlock over recognition of belligerent rights to General Franco and the withdrawal of volunteers may after all be broken.

The press in Paris on the contrary is unusually pessimistic today and bitterly accuses Italy of taking an uncompromising stand on the recognition of General Franco which is unacceptable to France and likely to lead to serious consequences if persisted in.

U. S. Army Draft Just 20 Years Ago

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Twenty years ago yesterday the United States began drafting soldiers for the World War. On June 5, 1917, the nation had started registration of the 24,234,021 men eligible for military service.

Fifteen days later in Room 226 in the Senate Office Building, the first numbers were drawn. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker opened the ceremony. From a glass bowl he drew out Number 258 and the thousands of registrants who held that number became the first men called for service under the draft.

Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee; Representative S. Hubert Dent, Jr., of Alabama, chairman of the House military affairs committee; Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming; Representative Julius Kahn of California; and Generals Tasker H. Bliss, Enoch H. Crowder and Henry P. McCain drew the next numbers in order. The drawing, which started at 9:30 a. m., continued until 2:16 o'clock the next morning, 16 hours and 46 minutes later.

To make the selections a single set of numbers was prepared beginning at 1 and including the highest registration number reached in the largest local board area. The printed numbers were inclosed in gelatin capsules, placed in a large glass bowl and drawn by blindfolded persons.

The total armed forces of the United States up to Nov. 11, 1918, consisted of 4,791,172 men, of whom 2,810,296, or two out of every three in the army, were selected for service by the draft.

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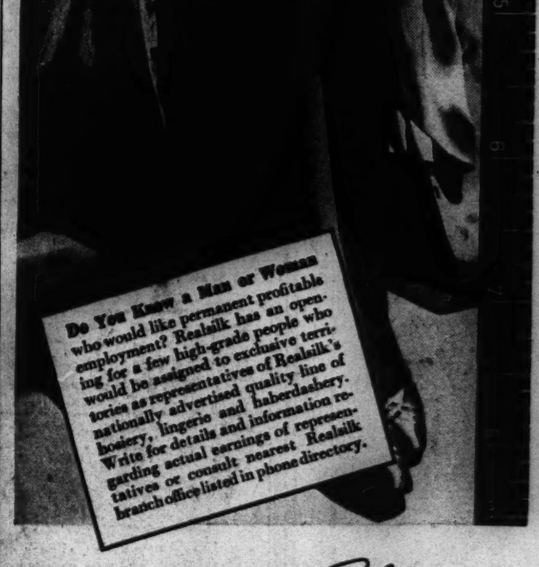
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Court Bill Is Seen Near End

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of seven wavering Senators that they would go over to the Roosevelt opposition in a body.

It was at this minute, as political seismographs will probably record, that the court reorganization tower toppled and crashed. The seven senators were Clyde Herring of Iowa; Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado; Alva B. Adams of Colorado; Charles O. Andrews of Florida; John H. Overton of Louisiana; Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan; William J. Bulow of South Dakota, all Democrats.

Coupled with them was Richard B. Russell Jr., of Georgia, who took part in the group meeting but dissociated himself with its ultimate conclusion until he could be released by the White House from a previous pledge not to vote for recommittal.

Of the seven Senators, two, Senators Bulow and Adams, had been listed against the President's plan, Senator Herring had been recorded for it, and the other four were not committed.

The Senators served notice, in brief, that unless a satisfactory compromise were immediately worked out they would vote for recommittal —which means shelving it. But this climax came after a day of furious prior developments.

It was coupled, furthermore, with renewed rumors that another vacancy would shortly occur in the Supreme Court, once the reorganization bill is out of the way. Whether the vacancy would come from one of the "liberal" or "conservative" members was not indicated. In his recent appeal to the House, Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas hinted that more than one vacancy would occur. Mr. Roosevelt already has the Van Devanter vacancy to fill.

Events yesterday started that fast-moving pace with the return to Washington of the congressional train from Little Rock, Arkansas, and a report to the White House of Vice-President Garner. There is every reason to believe that the latter did not mince matters. Having ridden up with Senators he knew how sentiment stood, and that the Hatch-Robinson compromise plan was in desperate plight.

It is believed the prospective bolt of friendly administration senators was known at that time. At any rate, there followed from a high official source the statement which caused reporters to gasp—the definite indication that Mr. Roosevelt was preparing to abandon the Supreme Court phase of his reorganization program.

The Senate hummed with the news when reporters brought it to the Capitol. The name of the authority who had given the hint was on everyone's tongue, yet such was the discipline of the press that it did not find its way into print, following the original invocation of secrecy.

Some senators, like Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, were frankly astounded. Others, like Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, a recent White House visitor, appeared prepared for the retreat.

The Administration thesis was that the court program contained five parts, that only one, having to do with the Supreme Court, was causing controversy, and that it would be well satisfied to get "four fifths of what it wanted." Of course, this thesis assumed the hardly tenable ground that the establishment of a Supreme Court "proctor" was equal in importance to making places for additional Supreme Court judges. Washington hummed with the report.

Later yesterday the same official source from which the original word had come issued another veiled reference to the court bill, which in some respects seemed contradictory to the first.

Then came Mr. Roosevelt's press conference, in which the President gave short, curt answers to a number of questions on the bill, and declined to discuss the court plan.

Then came the climax of the day, the news of the bolt by freshmen senators.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, who had been scheduled to release his reply to Governor Lehman's letter asking him to vote against the court plan, thought better of it and withheld his answer.

The present court bill is expected to be recommitted, with notice to report out a new bill, stripped of reference to the Supreme Court, in two weeks.

The bigger problem confronts the Roosevelt Administration of repairing damaged prestige, and pushing through its pending legislation—wage-and-hours; farm; tax loophole plugging; housing, and possibly executive reorganization.

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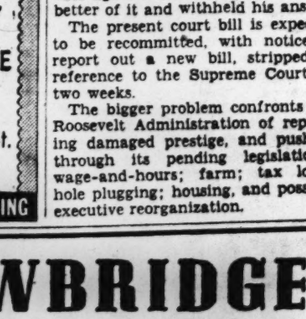

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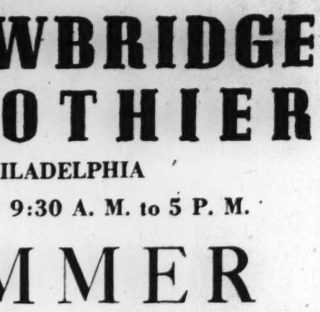

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Delegates Put Curb on President

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Having left behind it the vexed question of legislative representation, settled by compromise, the convention turned to the establishment of the judicial and executive branches of government and finds a maze of complications in working out proper relationships among the three branches. Today: Convention rejects proposal to make Chief Executive immune from impeachment.

Tomorrow: Delegates imply national judiciary is to declare void any legislation it finds contrary to the new Constitution.

By Tully Netteleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
July 20, 1787.

A serious proposal to strike out the provision for impeachment and so make the Chief Executive immune from any method of removal from office during his elected term was repulsed only after extended discussion in the Federal Convention today.

Meanwhile the convention adopted a ratio for the number of electors who shall choose the Executive, assigning from one to three of these to each state roughly according to size. This matter of how to elect the Chief Magistrate has proved one of the most difficult and baffling subjects in the forming of the intended government, and some members are not sure a satisfactory solution has been found.

Charles Pinckney made the motion to do away with the part of the resolution providing for removal "on impeachment and conviction for malpractice or neglect of duty," saying he believed the Executive ought not to be impeachable while in office.

Morris Changes View

Gouverneur Morris seconded the motion and at first supported the South Carolinian in debate, but later announced himself convinced by the arguments that were marshalled against him—an instance perhaps of the greater ease with which a man might admit a change of mind in proceedings held behind closed doors.

Against the motion, Col. George Mason urged the importance of the right of impeachment. "Shall any man be above justice?" he asked. "Above all, shall that man be above it who can commit the most extensive injustice?"

William R. Davis of North Carolina predicted that if the Executive be not impeachable he will spare no efforts or means to get himself reelected. James Madison thought it "indispensable that some provision be made for defending the community against the incapacity, negligence or perfidy of the Chief Magistrate."

Franklin Comments

The dryest comment came from Doctor Franklin, who thought retaining the impeachment clause would be actually a protection to the Executive. Only once in history had a First Magistrate ever been put on trial, he remarked. And, "What was the practice before this is cases where the Chief Magistrate rendered himself obnoxious? Why, recourse was had to assassination in which he was not only deprived of his life but of the opportunity of vindicating his character. It would be the best way therefore to provide in the Constitution for the regular punishment of the Executive where his misconduct should deserve it and for his honorable acquittal when he should be unjustly accused."

Only Mr. King of Massachusetts then came to the support of the motion, he reasoning that the Executive ought to be more independent of the Legislature and ought not to be impeachable unless he were to hold office during good behavior.

The vote was eight states to two for retaining the impeachment provision, only South Carolina and Massachusetts opposing it.

In the allocation of electors which was adopted, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia are to have three each, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and North and South Carolina, two each, and New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware and Georgia, one each.

According to a decision made yesterday, these are to be chosen by the respective state legislatures. By another motion, accepted today, none of the electors are to be members of the Legislature or United States officials, nor are they to be eligible for the Chief Magistracy.

The allotment was proposed by Elbridge Gerry, who was chairman of the one of the committees that wrestled with the question of suffrage in the Legislature. His motion took the place of one by Oliver Ellsworth that electors be allotted one to each state of less than 200,000 inhabitants, two to each of 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, and three to each of more than that number.

Mr. Madison observed that under Mr. Ellsworth's rule the quota for all the states in time would become equal or nearly so, since few would not eventually contain more than 300,000 persons. Hugh Williamson added an amendment to the Gerry motion to provide that as changes are made in the number of representatives in the first branch of the Legislature the number of electors should be adjusted to follow their proportion as nearly as may be.

Six states voted for the apportionment, it being opposed by New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Georgia, after an unsuccessful effort had been made to obtain an additional elector for the last named state and for New Hampshire.

Golden Rule the Best Code

Mrs. Burdick summed up the codes adopted by various business and professions and "the best one we know, the code of ethics incorporated affirmatively in the Golden Rule and negatively stated in the Commandments dealing with man's relationship to his fellow men." According to individual fulfillment or violation of his relationship, she said, "one becomes a liability or an asset to his fellowmen, his possessions, his occupation, his race or his faith."

The organization is moving into more definite political participation with the adoption of a report from a committee on political techniques which recommended that members of the federation not only join political parties but work with them.

Citizenship obligations are being fulfilled increasingly by the members of the organization it was evident from a report by Miss Emma Hirth of New York City, national research chairman, who said that Alabama, Arizona, Minnesota, Kansas, Maine, Pennsylvania and South Carolina have conducted studies of women as voters and as holders of public office. In one Alabama town the study brought about the election of a woman to public office for the first time. Out of the 2985 Kansas members 2826 voted in the last election and there are 183 women officeholders in the 105 counties.

Data By Other Surveys

Other surveys included one in Ohio on adult education, and one on youth councils in Pennsylvania. The Chicago Alliance has made a record of the services available in that city for unemployed business and professional women more than 25 years old including facts about vocational agencies, educational and recreational facilities and medical services.

A Georgia club used its fact-finding committee to gather data necessary for considering establishment of a community center project and Grand Forks, N. D., made a detailed study of the opportunities for women in various fields of work.

The convention adopted a recommendation by Miss Hirth for a special advisory committee to point out from time to time the need for studying the experience of federation members when it would contribute to the solution of public questions.

A new measure was placed on the international relations program—neutrality legislation affecting an embargo on arms, ammunition, implements of war, extension of credit and export of war materials which is designed to diminish the danger of involving the United States in war, but which leaves open the possibility of co-operating in international efforts to suppress war by pacific means.

A legislative steering committee has been set up to select from the long list endorsed by the federation not more than 10 measures for active support during the next two years.

American Women Warned

American women were warned not to be complacent about the security of their position, in a speech by Miss Gorden Holmes of London, finance chairman of the International Federation.

"Just across the border," she said, "in a neighboring country, there are women without votes defenseless against discriminations. In that country men have the power to recommend that women be no longer employed, or employed only when they can produce a certificate showing that no man can support them. It can happen here."

Miss Holmes said that the International Federation has done effectual work in protecting women, quoting an instance in a country, which she did not name, where seven women were arrested because they had criticized the Government in private letters to friends abroad. An appeal on the part of the women to the federation brought an English lawyer to their defense and six of them were acquitted, the seventh being given a comparatively light prison sentence.

"It is incidents like this," said Miss Holmes, "which give American women just reason to be proud of the organization they themselves started."

President's Proclamation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Following is the text of the President's proclamation on the 150th anniversary of the establishment of constitutional government in the United States:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States was signed on Sept. 17, 1787, and had by June 21, 1788, been ratified by the necessary number of States and,

Whereas George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789,

Now, Therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate the period from Sept. 17, 1937 to April 30, 1939, as one of commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing and the ratification of the Constitution and of the inauguration of the first President under that Constitution.

In commemorating this period we shall affirm our debt to those who ordained and established the Constitution "in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

We shall recognize that the Constitution is an enduring instrument fit for the governing of a far-flung population of more than one hundred and thirty million, engaged in diverse and varied pursuits, even as it was fit for the governing of a small agrarian Nation of less than four million.

It is therefore appropriate that in the period herein set apart we shall think afresh of the founding of our Government under the Constitution, how it has served us in the past and how in the days to come its principles will guide the Nation ever forward.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. . . .

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

No Reason Is Seen Why Wives Should Not Work Outside Home

(Continued from Page 1)

more than mere technical training and they drew upon their experience to list those qualities which lead toward success.

"The young girl seeking her first job," said Miss Logie, "must tap her inner forces which will give her the necessary spring," looking not only to her appearance and grooming but endeavoring also to develop patience with detail, self-discipline, co-operation and attention to the job.

Age of No Consequence

The woman over 40 seeking a position, said Miss Maule, need not be unduly concerned over her age or lack of business experience, since every person has at least one skill or ability that can be made saleable if marketed with enough perseverance. She gave case stories of women who turned hobbies into gainful employment and pointed to the numberless women who have founded flourishing businesses upon nothing more than a knack for some branch of cookery.

She recommended that the woman over 40 seek to establish herself in a business of her own rather than a job for someone else; capitalize on existing skills rather than spend time and money to acquire new ones; steer away from more crowded competitive fields; concentrate on the so-called women's fields of food, shelter, clothing, and child care; concentrate on fields where maturity is an asset rather than a liability; face the situation realistically by dealing with the business field on its own terms instead of trying to make it conform to individual demands and capitalize on maturity rather than attempting to camouflage it.

To this list, Miss Bloodworth added the need for a healthy mind; a sound day-by-day philosophy giving poise and calmness; willingness to accept new ways of doing tasks; avoidance of being on the defensive together with self-pity, and intolerance toward a younger employer; increasing charm in appearance and manner and avoidance of smugness and self-satisfaction.

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Russian Fliers Feted

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 (AP)—Renewed honors today awaited the three Russian aviators who established a non-stop distance record on their Moscow to California flight. The aviators, Mikhail Gromoff, Andrei Yumasheff and Sergei Darilin, arrived here last night from Los Angeles. A round of official entertainment was planned for today.

Technology and U. S. Agriculture

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of soils; and improvement in managerial and marketing techniques.

Meantime other changes have affected rural living. Automobile, telephone, radio, daily and weekly newspapers, motion pictures and the slow coming of electrical power. But these improvements have come very unequally. Here the statistics are startling:

Only about 12 per cent of American farms are being served from a central power plant, as against virtually 100 per cent in Holland and 90 per cent in Germany.

Only 27 per cent have kitchen sinks and drains.

Only 17 per cent have even cold water piped into the house.

Only 8 per cent have piped hot water.

Only 9 per cent have flush toilets.

Only 8 per cent have furnace heat.

Only 4 per cent have gas or electricity for cooking.

But, despite these statistics, vast changes are visible. Tractors on the farm, automobiles on farm and in city, have released more than 30,000,000 acres of crop land and pastures.

Steady Return to Farm

Since the depression there has been a steady return to the farm: according to the report "nearly 2,000,000 people were living on farms on J n. 1, 1935, who were not living on farms five years before, and perhaps 2,000,000 farm youths remained on farms who would have migrated to cities had jobs been available."

Thus: "More persons are now engaged in agriculture than can be supported if a steady rise in rural living standards is to be achieved. Unless there is an increase in the rate at which rural people are absorbed in industry, the number of people to be supported by agriculture will continue to increase. Rural birth rates are characteristically higher than are the rates for any other major population group. Rural areas are now responsible for most of the nation's net increase in population."

Technology in Agriculture

"The advance of technology in agriculture," the report continues, "has tended to widen the gap in general well-being between farmers who are able to embrace it and those who are unable to utilize many of the fruits of science and invention. This gap is certain to widen. The hoe has not been relegated to the museum. The man with the hoe and the man with a tractor are not competitive equals where they are engaged in the same type of farming.

"There is likely to be growth rather than relief in the tension created by the uneven impact of technology affecting large numbers of agricultural people. . . .

"With an increase in the number of rural persons hemmed in by limited opportunity in both city and country, opposition to technological advance in agriculture is likely to grow unless a means is devised to relieve tensions."

Questions in Farm Issue

So the report finds certain tremendous questions confronting the nation; it poses the questions and leaves the answers to the future:

"Should agriculture strive for maximum efficiency in production with larger and larger units, more concentrated ownership and management, and fewer and fewer farmers?

"Should it seek to support a larger population with small incomes, with an increase in the number of farms—an increase which would limit the application of technology?

The Middle Course

"Should it seek some middle ground in which the ideal of 'family farms' is uppermost, that would limit, without eliminating, further technological advance?

"Is there more justification for imposing a bar to technological advance in agriculture than in the case of numerous industries that have moved out of homes and small work shops into large factories?

"Instead of seeking to restrain technological advance would social ends be better served by concentrating on efforts to increase industrial production and employment in the expectation that jobs would ultimately be available to many excess agricultural workers?

"The answers will be difficult to find and will necessitate reconciliation between many conflicting attitudes. The prospect of more rapid technological advances in coming years emphasizes the need for the early valuation of the social gains and social costs that are likely to arise out of each course."

Survey Charts Changes

Against the background of these questions, the report charts technological changes past, present, and visible in the future. Electrical power holds perhaps greatest single potentialities. But along comes the natural scientist in his laboratory to suggest regular and important improvement in plant breeding and disease resisting: in wheat, corn, beets, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, and rice. Along comes the soy bean—5,000,000 bushels produced in 1925; over 39,000,000 bushels produced 10 years later.

Along comes the weather-man, foreseeing rapid improvements in weather-forecasting in the immediate future, particularly for the long-range weather. Along comes the expert in land use, teaching farmers how to prevent soil erosion and how to feed the soil. Along comes the chemist, developing synthetic nitrogen, and the prospector, finding new potassium beds. Along comes the expert in marketing, bringing a less spectacular but probably more important revolution.

New Uses for Farm Products

Along comes the chemist in different guise, finding new utilizations for farm products: acids and alcohols, artificial rubber, resins and plastics, a wide range of cellulose products: "We live in a cellulose age," says the report, with a side glance at rayon stockings.

"Lanital," the new synthetic wool fiber developed in Italy, is made from skim milk. And there is always the possibility of use of farm alcohol as motor fuel, when the cost is brought down or the price of gasoline goes up.

The dairy industry has its share of change—notably the steady increase in productivity of the cow. But of greater human interest, maybe, is the possibility of daylight deliveries of milk in lightweight containers, thus eliminating much of the present-day milkman's waste motion, which costs the consumer on the average four cents a quart.

Yet it is with cotton, "King Cotton," that the greatest change looms. The first patent for a cotton picker was issued in 1850; by 1864 there were 12, and in every subsequent year except 1899 a patent has been granted for some cotton harvesting device until the total number of such patents exceeds 900.

Effects on Cotton Belt

The cotton belt, 1600 miles long and from 125 to 500 miles wide, produces 60 per cent of the world's cotton. In 1930 21,500,000 persons lived in the cotton belt, about 30 per cent of them Negroes. How many of these people would be thrown out of work with mechanization? Of the tenant farmers, it is estimated from one-fourth to three-fourths would have to seek labor elsewhere.

But the effects may be more feared than fearful. Cost of the new machines would be appreciable; the cotton they picked would probably be of poorer quality; some is left in the field; there would be a substantial overhead. Many of the workers released would be women and children; might not they be released for other tasks which might contribute to higher educational and living standards?

Need for New Industries

"This latter course is not improbable," says the report, "in view of the experience with advances in machinery in other agricultural pursuits. . . . Many questions which arise may never have to be answered if, as in the case of many improvements, the cotton picker requires decades rather than just a few years to get into common use. Given a long period of introduction the period for readjustment would be longer and individuals actually displaced by this labor-saving device might be absorbed elsewhere with only limited shock.

"Perhaps new industries will grow out of the small beginnings that have been made in air conditioning, large-scale production of prefabricated houses, and rural electrification—to the benefit of all parts of the country. A cotton picker would prove advantageous if, as millions were released from the cotton fields, new industries surged forward to employ idle hands."

Farm Problems Loom Large

(Continued from Page 1)

perhaps slipping prices in several staple agricultural commodities, pressure is already being strongly felt by legislators for pushing through a farm bill at this session. If any legislation at all of a major nature is enacted after disposition of the court fight, it seems likely to be a farm bill.

Measure Outlined

The new measure, containing almost everything except the proverbial kitchen sink (and perhaps that lurks within some subordinate clause) is outlined as follows by Representative Jones, its sponsor:

"1. It continues the present soil conservation act as a basis. The present program has worked well and should not be abandoned.

"2. Its declared objective is to establish and maintain so far as is practicable parity prices for all farm commodities and parity income for all farmers, as well as to continue soil conservation.

"3. It provides an ever-normal granary, warehouse or storage reserve for the five major nonperishable commodities which are ordinarily produced in surplus quantities. This would benefit both producer and consumer.

"4. The measure provides a graduated scale of soil conservation and benefit payments so that there will be a reduction in payments to large operators.

"5. It provides a fund for search for new uses and new markets for farm commodities and the products thereof, including a research laboratory for each producing area.

"6. Provision is also made for the use of a fund for the purpose of disposing of our surplus commodities both at home and abroad. This would tend to promote world trade, in which the entire nation is interested.

"7. Another new feature authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to file application on behalf of farmers or co-operative organizations of farmers for adjustment in freight rate schedules. The freight rates on many farm commodities are out of proportion to the general rate schedules and absorb too large a part of the value of farm production.

"8. As to certain crops a market control provision as a further safeguard is provided."

Study of Bills

The house committee must now study this bill, as well as other bills that have been introduced and suggestions from powerful farm organizations. All the legislative stages loom ahead of this measure before it can reach enactment.

Various favorable and unfavorable comments were issued from congressional leaders after introduction of the bill. Representative Clifford R. Hope, (R) Kansas, chief farm adviser in the Landon campaign, endorsed the bill, saying that it followed lines advocated by the Republicans in that campaign.

But Representative Edward C. Eicher (D), Iowa, said the bill was as unconstitutional as the old A.A.A. because "it purchases compliance, and under the Supreme Court decision is unconstitutional."

Illuminated Car Plates

DENVER, Colo., July 21 (AP)—Colorado automobile license plates will be illuminated next year. George E. Saunders, secretary of state, said today he ordered the plates dipped in a beaded solution to make them glisten at night. The cost is about a cent a plate, Mr. Saunders said.

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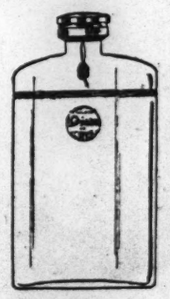

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The Boy and the Girl Traced Across Two Decades of Films

Third in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies. The fourth article will appear tomorrow.

The American public always has had a soft place in its heart for the Boy, the immature well-meaning youth who through struggles achieves success. At one period we may concentrate upon his native shrewdness which it amuses us to see triumphing over more sophisticated rivals, at another on the difficulties cast in his way which appear to be insuperable for one of his type.

The most successful of the early specialists in this style was Charles Ray. Audiences appreciated the simplicity and natural uprightness of his country boy and it is interesting to note that, as played by Ray, these characters were always thoroughly normal. Such titles as "His Mother's Boy," "Nineteen and Phyllis," "Playing the Game" and "His Own Home Town" give a very fair idea of the type of story involved without conveying the wholesome charm of the original. Ray also contributed a novelty in the form of a poem of James Whitcomb Riley done without sub-titles, a very suitable contribution as he was himself a typical Riley boy.

A somewhat weaker type of character was offered by Jack Pickford and Gareth Hughes in "Bunker Bean" and "Sentimental Tommy" respectively but they were not so successful as Charles Ray. As taken over by Richard Barthelmess, however, with rather more sensitiveness and brooding intensity (as in "Tol'able David," "The Bond Boy") the Boy stirred a public always keenly alive to the struggle of the weak against the strong. In a sense this is bound up with the story of the Ugly Duckling always turning out so much better than family or friends had anticipated and is one of the most popular plots in the world.

Cinderella Stories

It is as Cinderella that the figure of the Girl has always appeared most successfully on the screen. First and foremost, of course, was Mary Pickford who delighted endless audiences with her mountaineer lassies ("Heart of the Hills"), city gamins ("The Hoodlum"), little orphans ("Daddy-Long-Legs"), neglected "Poor Little Rich Girls" and finally in a burst of inspiration as both Cedric and Dearest in "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

This sudden appearance in boy's garb was typical of a time when people enjoyed seeing Shirley Mason as Jim in "Treasure Island," although there were actual children appearing on the screen, as, for example, Baby Peggy, Jane and Katherine Lee, and Madge Evans. Freckled Wesley Barry had a certain success in "Dinty" and "Go Get It" but was hardly able to carry a whole picture. It was not until Jackie Coogan appeared with Chaplin in "The Kid" that the appeal of the small boy made itself properly felt. Meanwhile the tiniest of the feminine stars could easily substitute and often did.

Besides Mary Pickford we had appealingly vivacious performances by Marguerite Clark (whose "Bab, Sub-Deb" pictures taken from the Rinehart stories were most entertaining), by Viola Dana, Constance Talmadge, and later by Marion Davies who promptly donned doublet and hose in "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and continued as a boy in "Little Old New York."

At the same time, in their affection for youth and simplicity, the public was willing to accept a horse or a dog as a leading character and for some time enjoyed the adventures of Strongheart, Rex, and Rin-tin-tin.

With the stronger currents setting in during the middle 20's changes were made in types of character. Charles Ray attempted romance in a large way with "The Courtship of Myles Standish" only to find that a character of more force was needed to triumph over the settings. Barthelmess was more fortunate, however, trying a variety of characters and holding interest in that way. "The Bright Shawl" was a distinct novelty in the boyish hero group since it showed the leading character as always under foot so that the Cubans were able to proceed with their plans only after they had shipped the simple hero out of the country. "The Enchanted Cottage" was a praiseworthy attempt at fantasy and sympathetic understanding with a severely handicapped young couple finding happiness in a dream world. He tried the light touch successfully, too, in "Shore Leave" but perhaps his finest characterization was the nervy little prizefighter of "The Patent Leather Kid."

At the same time Harold Lloyd was specializing as the Boy in comedies and Ramon Novarro would have been cast as the boyish type if his name and coloring had not seemed of great advantage for a Spanish lover. Glenn Hunter was an ideal "Merton of the Movies" but never established a firm hold on the public.

As for the feminine side, Marguerite Clark and Mae Marsh married, Dorothy Gish tried to be a fiery Spanish dancer in "The Bright Shawl" and Mary Pickford dallied with sophistication in "Rosita." The portrayers of youthful types were indeed in difficulties as a few extra years unfitted them for their original rôles, and the public as a rule refused to accept them in anything else. More fortunate in this respect was Colleen Moore, who after playing in such things as "The Wallflower," and attracting favorable notice in "So Big," found herself with Clara Bow the proud possessor of "It." This "Flaming Youth" school started on their careers other dashing personalities such as Joan Crawford. There were Sue Carol and Nick Stuart, too, and, presently, the high school and college capers set, typified by David Rollin, Joan Marsh, Mary Carlisle and so on.

Rise of Janet Gaynor

Meanwhile, the people who preferred slightly more conventional behavior were supporting Betty Bronson and Mary Brian (who both appeared in "Peter Pan"), Lois Moran (who made a hit in "Stella Dallas" with Douglas Fairbanks Jr.) and finally as the wheel swung firmly back to Cinderella once more, Janet Gaynor, the perfect exemplar. It was "Seventh Heaven" that started her on her career and in the same picture Charles Farrell gave one of the most naturally boyish performances since Charles Ray. But whereas Farrell moved gradually into more mature parts Janet Gaynor was forced, by height and appearance, to remain "Merely Mary Anne," "Delicious" and "Adorable" until she finally achieved a more interesting role, with the help of Henry Fonda in "The Farmer Takes a Wife." Fonda, himself, seemed headed for the boyish rôle when placed in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" but broke away from it in "The Moon's Our Home."

Returning to the 20's again, however, we had for gentler types Mary Philbin in "Phantom of the Opera" and "Merry-Go-Round," where George Hackathorne was also an appealing figure; Dorothy Jordan, Madge Bellamy (at her best in "Mother Knows Best") and Marian Nixon, whose best performance perhaps was in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" but who showed a nice sense of humor recently in "We're Rich Again." There were also the livelier figures of Sally O'Neill and Molly O'Day.

William Haines was continuing the boyish character with success but he emphasized the boastful and prankish side almost to the breaking point. Nevertheless he gave good performances in such pictures as "Slide, Kelly, Slide" and "Tell It to the Marines." Ramon Novarro breaking away from the Latin lover made a gay and dashing figure in "The Midshipman" and "Flying Fleet" and Buddy Rogers was in "River of Romance" which had been done in the earlier day rather better by Cullen Landis with the better title, too, of "The Fighting Coward."

Interest in Children

During this time there had been an increasing interest in children. We noticed a good little actor called Frankie Darro and a handsome little fellow known as Philippe De Lacy, who with other children, notably little Anita Louise, appeared with Mary Brian in "The Marriage Playground," film title for Edith Wharton's book, "The Children." And there was the impish Mitzi Green; and then "Sonny Boy" Davy Lee; David Durand appearing with Chevalier in "Innocents of Paris," and then the first baby to become famous by stepping from the cradle to the stage—Baby Leroy, with Chevalier in "A Bed-Time Story."

As the William Haines type appeared to be popular it was reinforced by Robert Montgomery, who brought a greater finish and lighter touch to the rôle, as when he remade "Spring Fever" as "Love in the Rough. Douglas Montgomery brought a more wistful and appealing side as in "Five and Ten" and "Little Man, What Now?" and Eric Linden became the leading exponent of a weaker type in "Life Begins" (with an excellent performance by Loretta Young) and "The Silver Cord" (which gave to Frances Dee her best part).

This weaker side of the character has its dangers, however, and easily loses public sympathy. The completely normal boy has been well carried on by Tom Brown ("Tom Brown at Culver," etc.) and a rather more introspective type by Richard Cromwell in "Emma" and "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Lew Ayres and Anita Louise turned in an appealing study of shanty-town life in "Heaven on Earth," and James Dunn and Sally Eilers gave a sympathetic picture of a young married couple in "Bad Girl."

Production of "Little Women"

In 1933 the youthful group received impetus from the splendid production of "Little Women," where Frances Dee, Katharine Hepburn, Jean Paige and Joan Bennett impersonated the famous sisters. This was followed by a series of pictures taken from books: Charlotte Henry acted in "Alice in Wonderland," Katharine Hepburn showed us the problems of "Alice Adams," and Anne Shirley was "Anne of Green Gables."

The vogue for books was, of great assistance to the children, too. Coogan, Junior Durkin and Mitzi Green were in "Tom Sawyer," Jackie Cooper, who made such a hit with Wallace Beery in "The Champ," was a young but pleasing Jim in "Treasure Island" and made also "Peck's Bad Boy" with Jackie Searle, the most entertainingly disagreeable boy on the screen. The boys seemed to be having everything their own way when "Stand Up and Cheer" suddenly gave us Shirley Temple, the biggest star of them all.

It was in one of Shirley's own pictures, "Bright Eyes," that we first noticed Jane Withers, one of the most natural youngsters on the screen, while "She Married Her Boss" introduced us to Edith Fellows, apparently one of the most cantankerous. In 1935 came "David Copperfield" and Freddie Bartholomew, who went on to be the perfect Fauntleroy.

It is not possible to list all the good little players that we have at present but considering the performances of some of these children, it is safe to say that it will be a long time before the older stars have a chance to play children's rôles and indeed with Nova Pilbeam, Deanna Durbin and Simone Simon it is more likely that the tables will be reversed.

Margaret Piper

Juveniles in Hollywood's Peerage List

Museum of Modern Art Film Library Corp.; M. G. M.

Stars of the Screen, Past and Present

Upper—Baby Peggy in "Captain January," 1923
Lower—"Seventh Heaven," 1927
Upper—Freddie Bartholomew With W. C. Fields in "David Copperfield"
Lower—Richard Barthelmess in "Tol'able David," 1921

U. S. Queries Radio Listeners To 'World Is Yours' Series

News in Radio

Who listens to the radio? Nobody knows the complete answer. But the Department of the Interior can tell, to the fraction of a per cent, what listeners tune in to its educational series, "The World Is Yours." The Office of Education recently sent questionnaires to 34,000 persons who were known to be listeners to this series. Of the returns, 10,000 were selected as typical, and these were extensively analyzed.

There is no surprise in the results. It is generally assumed that educational features contribute most importantly to those who are searching for education and culture. As a matter of actual fact, the largest group of listeners was discovered to be composed of students and professional workers. Of the 10,000 questionnaires analyzed, 2273 were from grade school, high school and college students. The professional group was represented by 1651 questionnaires, while the third largest group was skilled and unskilled workers, of whom there were 1156. Clerical workers were fourth, with 989 replies tabulated. Farmers, social workers, shut-ins and retired business and professional persons completed the list of 10,000.

The questionnaires listed the listeners' ages, occupations, places of residence, and the number of persons listening-in on the programs in each home. They also amassed information on whether the subjects were discussed after the radiocast.

Radio Monopoly?

It is probable that the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate will not this year investigate the Federal Communications Commission.

The resolution calling for the investigation is still pending in the Senate, but reports from Washington indicate that it may not survive the heavy legislative jam that is preceding adjournment.

The resolution would inquire into charges of monopolies and trafficking in licenses. It seeks to inquire whether the FCC is permitting stations to exercise rights beyond those embraced in the terms of the licenses. Such matters are essentially those of administrative policy and though they are highly important to the average listener, it is possible that very few radio set-owners think of these things as they turn the dials.

But the listener is directly concerned with the extent of the radio service that is available to him in his locality. In this connection the pending resolution seeks to investigate the charge "that the licensing authority has permitted concentration of stations in some parts of the country and has failed to give equitable radio service to the people of the several states and the communities thereof; that with the approval of the commission there has come about a monopolistic concentration of ownership or control of stations in the chain companies of the United States; that through exclusive traffic arrangements and otherwise monopolistic control of the facilities of foreign communication by radio is being accomplished, and that the acts and attitude of the commission are aiding and encouraging such monopoly; that the commission in its decision of causes disregards its own rules and standards; that in the determination of matters before it the commission has been affected and controlled by political and other influences not contemplated by statute and not entitled to consideration by a regulatory and quasi-judicial body, and that it has failed to observe and effectuate the purposes of the Congress and the laws enacted by it in the foregoing and other respects."

The resolution calling for the inquiry was introduced by Senator Wallace H. White of Maine, who is a ranking member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Radio Service Plan

Gone is the day when the radio listener needs to tinker with screw driver and pliers. For the Philco Company, as its newest sales effort, has inaugurated a one-year service scheme. The company not only does the complete installation, but periodic check-ups are provided. Their engineers declare that people who install their own radios and aerials lose about 25 per cent of the instrument's performance. And as to maintenance, a piano is simple compared to the modern radio, and hardly anyone tunes his own piano these days!

Michigan Health Law

LANSING, Mich., July 21 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy signed yesterday an act of the Michigan Legislature requiring both applicants for a marriage license to present health certificates signed by a competent physician, before a license may be issued. The law becomes effective Oct. 29.

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A Man in the News

Dewey Proves Nemesis Of New York Rackets

Written Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Folks back in Owosso, Mich. where he was born, are not surprised that Thomas Dewey, as special prosecutor and investigator appointed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, has been able to curb racketeers. When he went to the public schools of Owosso it was said he never was late, never absent and that he showed the fighting qualities of his cousin, Admiral Dewey of Manila Bay fame.

Mr. Dewey, who received an honorary LL.D. degree from Tufts College, June 14, attended the University of Michigan, helping to pay his way by editing a national fraternity magazine. He found time to sing in the glee club.

After graduation, he enrolled in Columbia University law school. One reason for doing that, he said, was because he wished to continue with music, and there were music schools handy to the law school.

Ability Revealed

What most young men want, when they finish law school, is a job; and young Dewey found one as a law clerk, with a good firm. He showed an astounding capacity for mastering intricate cases.

In 1931, President Hoover appointed George Medalie as United States District Attorney for the southern district of New York. One day Thomas Dewey went to see Mr. Medalie, to talk over a pending case. Between 10 a. m. and midnight he talked so continuously, so simply, so clearly that, when he had finished, Mr. Medalie said to himself, "There's my next chief assistant—if I can get him!"

He got him, and Mr. Dewey became a specialist in law enforcement cases. For the next two or three years, he carried on a campaign against racketeers, who were collecting tribute from citizenry which ran into billions of dollars a year.

In 1935, what was to become known as "the runaway grand jury" announced that it believed the incumbent district attorney to be not only unable, but unwilling, to proceed against racketeers. The grand jury accompanied this unexpectedly blunt announcement with a request to Governor Lehman to appoint an honestly independent prosector, give him an independent staff, and set him to work against the lawbreakers.

Thomas E. Dewey
Prosecutor Extraordinary

Dewey Urged for Job

Moreover, the explicit suggestion was made that Mr. Dewey should be that man. To this suggestion, the Association of the Bar of New York gave its hearty approval and endorsement.

Governor Lehman listened earnestly to the appeals of both the grand jury and the bar association, but he objected to Mr. Dewey on the ground he was too young—he was 33.

Mr. Lehman's counter recommendation was that he appoint four Republican lawyers of ability and prestige. The four lawyers said, as one man, "We think Dewey is your man."

And so Mr. Dewey was asked to take the job. He agreed on three conditions:

1. He must be given adequate funds with which to do the job.
2. He must be guaranteed freedom from all political interference.
3. He must have an entirely free hand for himself and his staff.

His conditions were granted, and he was given $250,000.

He surprised his opponents with a new technique. He keeps staff investigators roaming about, with ears to the ground to hear what rackets are operating. Then, while the racketeers are unconscious of his attention, he throws his full forces into the situation, persuades victims to trust him to protect them when they appear before the grand jury.

Former overlords of the vegetable, poultry, bakery, flour, garment-trucking and other rackets can testify that Mr. Dewey's batting average has been higher. The garment-trucking job, for instance, was supposed to test his capacities to the utmost. And what happened? Just as the defense was to open for two of the suspects on trial, the defendants suddenly pleaded guilty to all counts of the indictment brought against them.

J. M.

Four Convictions In Bakery Trials Scored by Dewey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Including four members of the alleged bakery racket, the number of convictions obtained by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey in the drive against illegal restraints upon New York City business reached a total of 68 today. Out of 70 cases judicially determined, only two persons have been acquitted.

One defendant to be freed after facing racket charges is Nathan Ehrlich, official for the cake bakers' local of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, who was acquitted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions.

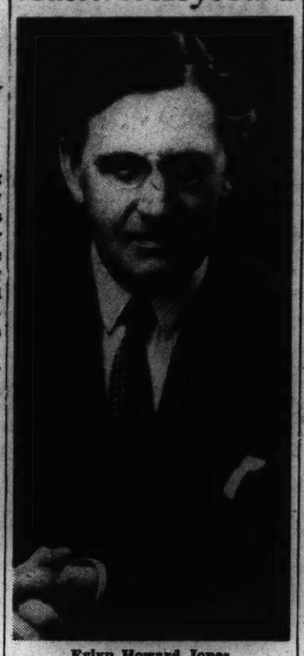
Four others connected with the conspiracy charges were convicted by Justices William R. Bayes, Max Salomon and Bernard A. Kozicke. Liable to indeterminate sentences of three years in prison, they were remanded to the Tombs without bail and will appear for sentence, July 27.

Aides of the special prosecutor under direction of Charles W. Newmark charged the defendants with conducting a conspiracy to force out of business bakeries that failed to abide by price schedules fixed by the United Cake, Pastry and Pie Bakers Association. Picket lines, strikes and strong-arm tactics were employed to force the demands, it was said.

Benjamin N. Spevack, one of the convicted men, is a lawyer. Two others, William Goldis and Samuel Schorr, were president and business agent, respectively, of a local union having jurisdiction over bakery drivers. Harold Silverman, the fourth man, is a son of Max Silverman, who was indicted for conspiracy in the Druckman murder case and has been a fugitive from justice for more than a year.

With elimination of the bakery racket, most food racketeers in New York City have been placed behind bars, in the opinion of William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Markets, Weights and Measures. Fish, poultry and artichoke rackets are examples of the anti-social forces destroyed as a result of the Dewey investigation, Mr. Morgan told members of the New York State Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures at their thirty-first annual convention here.

Master of Keyboard



Evlyn Howard Jones
London Pianist Who Is Giving Impetus to Music in Toronto

Collector Pianist To Teach in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The pioneer educational venture introduced by two Toronto piano teachers last year will again bring to the city Evelyn Howard Jones of London, England, distinguished Welsh pianist, for a master class in piano playing.

The course consists of 10 three-hour lecture-lessons, this year covering a two-week period, Aug. 13 to 27, instead of three weeks as last year, for the convenience of out-of-town members. The success of last year's class, which was attended by pianists from all parts of Canada as well as from the United States, was due to the ability and artistry of Mr. Jones, who is to be in charge this year.

It is expected that Mr. Jones will bring to Canada a portion of his collection of rare and first edition music. Some items in this collection were originally in the possession of Brahms, who was also an enthusiastic collector.

Misuse of Press Charged To U. S. Political Agencies

DETROIT, July 21 (AP) — William J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Co., told members of the National Editorial Association today that publicity is the "lash on the whip" being used by political agencies on industries that maintain their independence.

"The National Labor Relations Board," he said, "is the agency for the news."

"The federal law," Mr. Cameron told the editors, "sets up traveling courts of inquisition. One is sitting in Detroit now, as judge, prosecutor and jury on its own charges. Any findings by the court favorable to industry are given only scant mention by the press, but the ends of the political agencies already have been served.

"This misuse of the press never occurs to an industry that signs up (with unions) and many have signed up to avoid legal lynching."

"Newspapers, not achievements, made John L. Lewis," he declared.

He asserted that "there never was a Ford riot"; that "there never was a labor disturbance in the Ford shops," and that "Ford employees never rioted."

"No firms that are owned by anyone have signed with the union," Mr. Cameron said, explaining that he distinguished between stock corporations and firms directed by the owners.

The N. E. A. awaited the formal report of a committee drafting a resolution calling for concurrence with a dozen other newspaper associations in opposing a closed editorial shop.

The invitation of that nature bore the approval of a "steering committee" as it headed toward a vote by delegates to the N. E. A.'s fifty-second annual convention, now in final business sessions.

A five-man committee, representing the field of non-metropolitan journalism in as many states, announced it favored adoption of the proposal.

Under it, the N. E. A. would join forces with 12 similar organizations to fight the attempt of the American Newspaper Guild to gain closed shops in editorial and news rooms of the nation's newspapers.

Members of the committee which recommended acceptance are William H. Conrad, Medford, Wis., chairman; R. B. Howard, London, Ohio; Roy A. Brown, San Rafael, Calif.; Harry Seeley, Waverley, N. Y. and E. F. Abels, Lawrence, Kans.

Previously, Allen E. McGowan of Minneapolis, acting executive secretary of the N. E. A., took the stand that the "small town publisher's problems are different" and he has "little interest" in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association's efforts for a "united front in this matter."

A. F. of L. to Form Own News Union

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—William Green said today the American Federation of Labor intends eventually to set up a new union of newspaper editorial room employees.

Wherever local units of the American Newspaper Guild repudiate John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and wish to remain loyal to the A. F. of L., Mr. Green said, they will be chartered directly.

These local units eventually, he explained, will be combined into a new international craft union. Editorial room employees whom the Guild has not organized so far also will be given local charters if they desire, Mr. Green added.

The A. F. of L. already had taken steps to issue charters to local groups in Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Mr. Green said.

He repeated that the Guild as it stood is "out of the American Federation of Labor" even though it has not been expelled formally.

Lippmann Splits With Guild Over Political Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Walter Lippmann, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune, entered the debate over the C. I. O. affiliation of the American Newspaper Guild today with a statement that he "would not recognize the right of any majority to determine the political views of the members of the guild."

The declaration was made in a letter opposing the closed shop in the press, sent to the Newspaper Guild of New York, of which he is a member. The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Sirs: I am returning this bill requesting the payment of dues for July, 1937, and I beg to state that as long as the American Newspaper Guild stands committed to the political opinions adopted at the St. Louis convention, or to any other political opinions, I shall not pay any membership dues. I am taking this action in advance of the referendum because, whatever the outcome, I would not recognize the right of any majority to determine the political views of the members of the guild.

"It is for you to determine whether this action disqualifies me. If it does, you may regard this as my letter of resignation."

U. S. Explorers to Climb 17,147-Ft. Alaskan Peak

VALDEZ, Alaska, July 21 (AP)—Mount Lucania, "the last stand of the ice age in North America," loomed as a towering 17,147-foot challenge today to Bradford Washburn Jr. of the Harvard school of geological exploration and Robert Bates of Philadelphia.

The expedition is sponsored by the New England Museum of Natural History. Mr. Washburn and Mr. Bates expect to return to civilization early next month.

Coroner's Jury Clears Police In Chicago Fatal Steel Riot

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—A verdict of justifiable homicide returned by a coroner's jury at an inquest into 10 fatalities in the Memorial Day steel strike riot speeded prosecution today of 64 participants in the labor clash.

Six unemployed American Legion members who comprised the jury absolved the police of responsibility for the slaying after hearing testimony for a week and deliberating 50 minutes yesterday.

Mal Coghlan, assistant state's attorney, said he would push proceedings against the 64 strikers and sympathizers on the basis of evidence developed at the inquest. They were charged with conspiracy to riot, an offense which carries a penalty of one to five years in prison upon conviction.

Each of the riot victims, the jury decided, was slain "by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hands of an unknown police officer."

The jury's report said the riot started "when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers numbering approximately 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were armed with clubs and missiles, attempted to force their way through a police line, apparently intending to enter the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation" in South Chicago.

"From the testimony presented we the jury believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide," the report said.

U.S. Appropriation For Cancer Study Brings Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—A strong protest against the passage of the bill now before the Congress for an appropriation to the United States Public Health Service for "prevention and control of cancer" has been placed before United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, by H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau here.

"We submit that the Public Health Service now has at its disposal a $10,000,000 appropriation, much of which it could so use if it considered cancer research of sufficient importance to do so, under the terms of the Social Security Act . . ." Mr. Anderson's letter states. "Also millions upon millions of dollars are available through private channels for the alleged prevention and control of this disease. . . .

"A special appropriation of this kind is objectionable to many persons, in that it would tend to center the minds of the people generally upon cancer, and thereby create cancerphobia.

"We have in mind your own splendid remarks about the relation of fear to influenza and feel sure you will agree with us that there is grave danger in using public funds and public institutions in such a manner as to fasten the public mind upon one loathsome disease after another, and that this particularly applies to a disease like cancer.

"We respectfully recommend that more thought be given to the question of centering the minds of the people generally upon normal thoughts and habits, instead of so much attention being given to the abnormal.

"Also more thought might be given to the possibility that much of the cancer, heart disease and kidney degenerations complained of may be an aftermath of the craze for injecting the products of disease into the bloodstream of healthy persons."

Roosevelt to Radio War Memorial Talk

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt and President Lebrun of France will be the principal speakers at the dedication of the Montfaucon war memorial Aug. 1 in memory of 1,000,000 American soldiers who participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the world war.

The War Department announced that President Roosevelt would make his address by radio from Washington, while President Lebrun will speak at the memorial. Other speakers will include Gen. John J. Pershing and Marshal Pétain of France.

William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, will preside at the ceremonies.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Melons—Written Into Menus Since the Days of Moses

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Centuries a Choice Fruit

In Recent Years Melons Have Grown Rich in Variety

By Hannah Dutaud
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Melons have long been recognized as one of the most choice of edible fruits. Through the years they have retained their unexcelled qualities and, thus far, no one has been able to convince us that melons might be improved through cooking, or by being combined with other fruits. It is a fruit requiring neither time nor labor to prepare, and always has a cooling, refreshing appearance when served at the table.

Melons are one of the oldest fruits known to man. The Israelites, on their journey to the Promised Land, reminded Moses of the melons, cucumbers and leeks they ate in abundance during their captivity in Egypt. Most likely the melons they had reference to grew wild.

The culture of melons in the Mediterranean countries probably began with the Christian Era. Pliny mentions having seen a new type of cucumbers which were round in shape and grew on vines on the ground.

In Africa and the East

Livingston, writing of his experiences in Africa, states that melons grew there in profusion and that elephants, down to the smallest of quadrupeds, ate them. Historians have frequently mentioned seeing melons growing in China and India. In Mesopotamia not infrequently one sees the natives cutting watermelons in half, eating the edible portion, then scooping out the shells to fit their heads; wearing these in lieu of hats to protect them from the intense heat of the sun.

It is thought that melons were among the earliest importations of plants to North America. Travelers along the St. Lawrence and in New England writing as far back as 1630, mention seeing melons growing in abundance.

The beginning of the culture of Casseba or Kasseba melons in America dates from 1878. At that time, two men traveling in Smyrna tasted these melons in hotels, and finding them to their liking, immediately sent seeds to California. The climate and soil of that state proved to be particularly adapted to the cultivation of this variety of melon.

Early Experiments

There is an interesting bit of history connected with what was called, many years ago, the Netted Gem melon. Some plants had been given to two men, one residing in Rocky Ford, Colo., the other in Illinois. For four years these men experimented with this variety of melon. In 1885 the Illinois man had one-half acre under cultivation. Finding he was harvesting more than could be disposed of in his locality, he shipped two barrels of melons to Chicago. The arrival of these caused some merriment among the merchants, who were not familiar with this small, highly-scented fruit. The first sample was so to their liking the merchants immediately offered to sell the following year all the growers would ship them. This was the small beginning of what has become a thriving industry in America. The praise of the Rocky Ford melons has been sung for many years.

The melons under cultivation for table use are numerous, each country excelling in one special kind. There is a constant crossing of the different varieties to bring out new results. Every year fresh surprises appear on the markets to tempt the palate. One of the latest arrivals in America is the Honeymoon, which is a cross between the Honeydew and Cantaloupe.

Cantaloupes are grown extensively in Europe, mostly under glass; they are delicious and command a high market price.

Musk-Scented Melons

In America, Cantaloupe is a trade name used to designate the musk-scented melons. They are usually grouped under two heads: the round or nutmeg with soft netted veined rind and sweet greenish flesh, and the oblong shape with furrowed rind and delicious reddish orange colored flesh.

The Honeydew melon is not a member of the Cantaloupe family. It is a larger melon with a delicate flavor and odor. The Honeydew is particularly refreshing when served for dessert or as an entrée.

The Montreal melon, which is a cross between the Rocky Ford and Honeydew, is indeed an aristocrat among melons; the flavor is rarely excelled. This melon is about the size of Honeydews, and has a furrowed rind. The flesh and aromatic flavor resembles the oblong Cantaloupe.

One could not sing the praises of Montreal melons and not pay homage to the Persian melon, which is a cross between the Cantaloupe and Montreal. Both of these are considered luxuries because of their exquisite flavor. They are somewhat perishable, due to the thinness of the skin, which is easily bruised in shipping, thus causing the fruit to deteriorate quickly.

Most Common of All

Watermelon is the most common of all melons, growing in nearly every country. The skin is very tough and green, and seeds are distributed through the edible portion. Watermelons out-measure all other fruit in size and weight, averaging about 90 per cent water. The rind makes excellent pickles and preserves.

There is a citron which is classified with melons resembling the watermelon in appearance though much smaller and round in shape. These are used only for preserves. Another variety of citron grows on trees. These are candied and sold commercially to use in the making of plum puddings, fruit cakes and mince-meat.

The Papaya melon, which grows on trees, is at present gaining recognition in America where it is cultivated in Florida. Unlike other melons, these lend themselves to cooking.

Melons are now at the height of their season. The markets are displaying many varieties varying in size, color, and weight. Their delicious fragrance is always an index to their edible merits.

When Buying

A word of advice in selecting these melons will not be amiss. Melons are ripe and ready to serve when the odor is highly developed, and the stem end is soft and responds to the touch. The quality of melons is often determined by the name of the grower. The Rocky Ford, Colo., and the Imperial Valley, Calif., growers find a ready market for their fruit.

Melons are improved by being kept in a refrigerator until thoroughly chilled. However, their aromatic flavors and odors are strong, particularly those designated as Cantaloupes, and it is well to place these in covered dishes or in heavy waxed paper to prevent odors from flavoring the butter and cream.

In another article on this page Miss Dutaud offers some suggestions for serving melons.

Melons Garnished For the Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The melon is a fruit which has come down to us through the ages. It has succeeded in maintaining its place as a necessary food, and continues to gain the recognition and appreciation of those who enjoy good fruit. The various kinds of melon have been described in another article on this page. Here are a few suggestions for their serving:

Method of Serving

Wash melon in cold water. Wipe dry; then place in paper bag or covered receptacle and keep in refrigerator until thoroughly chilled.

To serve melon, cut in halves or in sections. Remove seeds and stringy part. The tender portions may be cut in cubes or in balls, and served in melon shell. The balls are made by using a French potato cutter about seven eighths of an inch in diameter. Place the inside of the cutter on the melon and turn completely around to form a perfect ball.

It is very attractive to place a large green leaf on the plate under a melon. This gives a cooling effect on a warm day. The wild grape leaves are good for this purpose. To add a bit of color, place a spray of nasturtium blossoms and leaves on the plate. Serve melon with salt, or powdered sugar and lemon.

Watermelon Pickles

2 lbs. watermelon rind
4 cups water
¼ cup salt
2 cups vinegar
2 cups water
4 cups sugar
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon allspice
¾ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon mace.

Remove the green outer covering of the melon rind, then cut in strips or in inch cubes. Place in an earthen receptacle. Make a salt water solution of 4 cups water and ¼ cup salt. Add this to the rind. Let stand overnight. In morning drain well, cover with fresh cold water, and cook until the fruit is tender. Drain again.

Place the spices in a small cheese cloth bag. Boil vinegar, water, sugar, spices and 1 teaspoon salt together for about 15 minutes. Then add fruit and cook until fruit is clear. Remove spice bag and place pickles in sterilized air-tight jars. A few broken sticks of cinnamon and some whole cloves added to the syrup improve the appearance.

Powdered alum may be added to the water in which the melon rind is boiled. This helps to keep the rind brittle and clear. The proportions are 1 teaspoon of powdered alum to 1 quart of water.

Citron or Watermelon Preserves

Peel rind and cut fruit in inch cubes. Place in earthen jar. Prepare a salt-water solution of 4 cups cold water and 2 tablespoons salt. Pour this over fruit and let stand overnight. In morning drain fruit well, cover with cold water and boil fruit gently until it is tender. Drain again.

Prepare a syrup of 3½ cups sugar, 1½ cups water, and ½ teaspoon salt. Boil 10 minutes, then add fruit and one lemon thinly sliced; if so desired, ½ tablespoon dry ginger root. Cook 15 minutes, then place in air-tight jars.

Melon Salads

Cut watermelon in 1½ inch cubes. Carefully remove the seeds. Place 3 cubes on crisp lettuce leaves on individual salad plates. Serve with either mayonnaise or cooked fruit dressing.

An attractive salad is made of equal portions of honeydew and watermelon balls. Arrange the red and white balls in the form of a pyramid in a bed of shredded lettuce. Decorate with watercress or fresh sprigs of mint. Serve with either French or cooked fruit dressing.

Melon Ball Fruit Cup

Equal portions of honeydew and watermelon balls. Place in alternate layers in glasses. Pour orange juice over the balls to which a little salt has been added. Dip sprigs of mint in powdered sugar, and place a sprig on top of glasses. Serve ice cold.

Honeydew With Mint

Arrange in the ice drawers of refrigerator alternate layers of melon balls and fresh mint leaves. Let stand all day in ice compartment. Serve on grape leaves with a slice of lemon and a sprig of mint.

E. D.

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Lace, Net, Tulle For Midsummer

London Also Offers Capes For All Occasions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Like flowers in a garden, sunshine unfolds the loveliness of summer fashions in all their dainty freshness, color and charm. There is so much to see and admire in the collections that it is hard to know where to begin and, having begun, how to end!

Signposts at Schiaparelli's summer show point to a new silhouette, elegant, long and narrow, giving an impression of height. Skirts are straight, many being floor length. By way of contrast, there are youthful dresses—another version of the waltz dress—short in front and floating to the ground in billowy lines at the back. Puffed and frilled tulle capes are worn with formal dresses; little fitting jackets are still to the fore, trimmed with metal embroidery, severely plain with lapels covered with flattened rose motifs of chiffon, giving an almost painted effect, or with sleeves and lapels embroidered with clusters of bright flowers and leaves.

Prints Are Amusing

Prints are more amusing than ever, the subjects being on a larger scale. There are landscape prints, black on bands of red and yellow, taking one on a Cook's tour. There are touches of country life in the form of well-nourished rabbits nibbling contentedly at fine cabbages; watering pots sending cooling showers over a veritable garden of blooms; ripe, luscious tomatoes forming an all-over pattern, unripe tomatoes (green) used as buttons, and large seed-packet covers, complete with handsome pictures and instructions. With these printed frocks are worn necklaces composed of vegetables—marrows, onions, cucumbers, potatoes, etc.—all strung happily together and reminding one of a harvest festival.

Most of the hats in the collection are high flying, soaring with wide, upturned brims, but there are a few less conspicuous models worn well back on the head.

Lace in Many Forms

Summer heat naturally calls for cool materials, and what could be cooler and more enchanting than the new laces, nets and tulles? Lace in many forms and for all occasions is popular. Many of the chiffon and lace frocks are tailored. Real lace is being used for long dresses with finely pleated skirts, the bodice being lined with flesh-colored chiffon. An afternoon frock made of a new linen lace is attractive. It has a border of ciré and a ciré belt fastened with a crystal buckle, and is worn over a ciré satin slip to insure the right movement. A two-piece frock in off-white linen lace, with belt and flowers at the neck, has a foundation of navy taffeta. Linen lace is also used for tea gowns.

Wool lace is much in evidence, some of the newest edge-to-edge coats being made of soft wool lace with a clasp at neck and waist. Interest is obtained by putting a wool lace day ensemble over printed silk. Broderie Anglaise wool lace is used for suits. Ciré lace is another novelty. A black evening gown of this material is finished with a wide sash of flame taffeta, flame suede gloves giving added interest.

Lace evening coats over printed gowns are especially attractive. A novel green-and-black lace coat by Isobel is bordered with a painted floral design matching the chiffon floral gown. Another idea is to put a lace coatee over a lace dinner gown with colored appliquéd flowers showing through.

If not actually of lace, coats and dresses are made to resemble it. A tailored coat, having the appearance of white lace over a dark silk foundation, is actually made of a new cloqué. A charming afternoon ensemble, comprising an olive-green coat of light woolen material and printed crêpe frock in bright colorings, is made, in the case of the frock, to imitate lace.

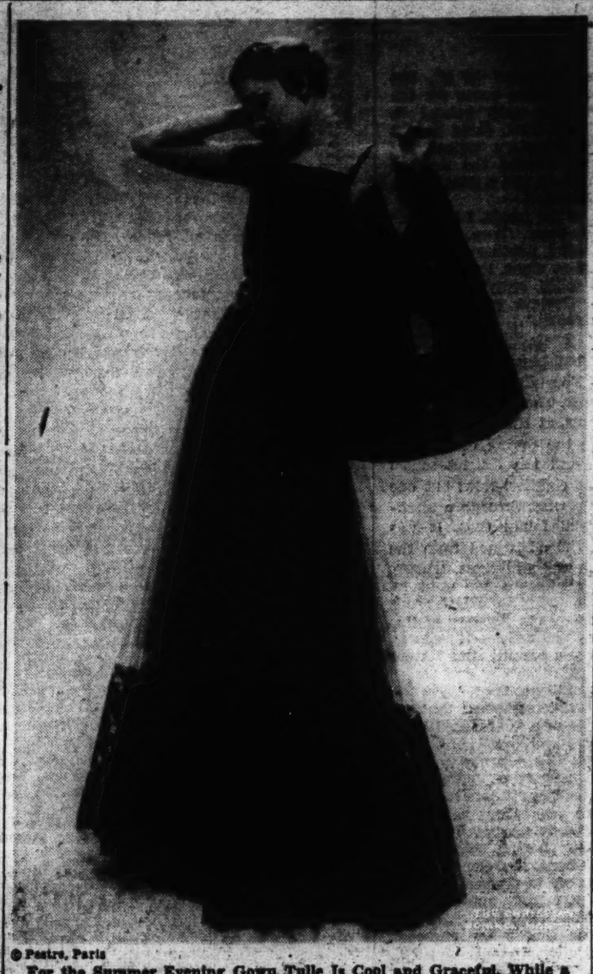
Tulle and Net

As a change from lace, tulle and net are much worn. A length of black tulle swathed round the neck, or caught at the back of the waist to form a train, adds a novel touch to a flowered pink gown by Molyneux. A black net wrap, heavily ruched, is worn over a green gown by Schiaparelli.

Morrell is showing silk net suits with long coats in lovely colorings. Throughout his collection mahogany shades are specially noticeable, an outstanding novelty being a garden party frock of shell pink cotton net decorated with real mahogany wood sequins. A maroon bow is worn at the neck, waist, and on the hat; the bolero, accompanying the frock, is also lined with maroon. A lovely black-and-white ensemble in the collection is made of hand-stencilled tie-silk carried out in a lacy design, the inserted yoke panels being of real lace. The sleeves of the coatee are trimmed with fur from the shoulders giving a capelike effect.

Capes and cape-sleeves are exceedingly fashionable. Belted tunics have large capelike sleeves open under the arm and lined with bright-printed crêpe. Many sleeveless frocks have wide, squared shoulders extended to hang loosely in capelike fashion. A new idea is the "Tea-Cosy" cape with square, or pagoda-tipped shoulders. It falls to the elbow and is buttoned tightly down the front. For the garden party there are short, flimsy capes tied loosely in front and worn over voile frocks. Circular chiffon, net or fine lace capes are in evidence, closely pleated at the back of the neck to fall in full lines and worn with backless gowns.

DOROTHY LOVELL



© Pastre, Paris
For the Summer Evening Gown Tulle Is Cool and Graceful, While a Circular Cape of the Same Material Is Sufficient Wrap

Afternoon Ensemble. The Light Wool Coat Is Olive Green. The Frock Is of a Brightly Colored Printed Crepe Imitating Lace

Switching-In the Cooler Air

More Service From Your Electrical Appliances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Weather reports from 40 cities located in all parts of the country show an average of 78 days every summer when the temperature rises to 85 degrees or higher. Depending upon the local climate, this two months and a half of hot weather may be spread out over a period as long as five months. On such days, movie houses and stores known to have air cooling systems do a rushing business; swimming pools, too, are liberally patronized. And at night the streets are jammed with cars, their occupants driving hour after hour, loath to leave a cool breeze after a sweltering day, to try to sleep in a room where not a breath of air is stirring.

To keep cool at a movie costs about 20 cents an hour. An hour of cool swimming may cost twice as much. And the price of being cooled by an automobile ride the same length of time is higher yet. But the expense for coolness at home by means of an electric fan, all day and all night, on every one of those 78 sweltering days, is but a fraction of a cent an hour, even including the electricity. And one still has the fan that will run several hours for a penny in every city or town in the United States, a convenience that for years will be declared an excellent investment for real comfort.

However, as fans are commonly used, they cool the room very little. In blowing across a warm surface they lower its temperature slightly, but their greatest cooling effect is the result of evaporation of moisture from the body. So even warm air in motion seems cooler than still air. And a great many people use their fans only for keeping in circulation the hot air in the house. The fan is set on a dresser at night, or on a table away from the windows, by day, even when merely a change in its location might make the entire house more comfortable.

Drawing in the Cooler Air

For when there is cooler air out of doors the fan may be used to circulate that instead of the hot air in the rooms. For this, merely place the fan on the window sill, its back close to the screen. So, it not only cools by evaporation, but also by the absorption of body heat. Besides that, it quickly cools the room and the cool air, properly routed, may be used to cool the whole house.

The cool air, being drawn into the house by the action of the fan at this window and other windows and doors, forces the hot air to the ceilings of the rooms and to the highest floor of the house. So make provision there for its escape: open transoms, lower the upper sash of windows, and by open doors provide uninterrupted passage for the hot air from the lower rooms out through attic windows. For hastening the cooling of rooms occupied and those to be used shortly, rooms and closets not needed should be kept closed until the place has appreciably cooled; then open them one by one as the adjoining room becomes more comfortable, and throughout the night leave all open from basement to attic as far as possible.

Forcing Out the Hot Air

Of course, it takes longer to cool the house throughout with only one fan than it does when two or more are employed, and large fans are better for the purpose than small ones. So many families now keep two or more in constant use during hot weather, one to be placed about two feet inside the attic window to speed up through the open door the hot air from below stairs, and force it out the attic window instead of allowing it merely to wander out. The other fans are set next to the screen in separate rooms where occupants want quick release from the heat. If the doors of these rooms are left open these fans also hasten the cooling of the entire house.

Recently there has been placed on the market a window box assembly that is inexpensive and takes the fan right out of doors, though completely protected from the weather. Connected with an electric outlet, it brings into the house the air motion of a ten-mile breeze of outdoor air. It consists of two fans in a window box with automatic louvers that close when the fans are not in operation. And on the window side, the device is protected by an attractive wooden grille. By opening or closing "key" windows and doors in the house, cool air from outside may be so routed as to lower the temperature in one room after another, as desired. This arrangement is especially good for apartments and flats and houses where attic ventilation is impossible.

BERTHA STRENTER

The second article in this series of 12 will appear soon.

But They Have Chic

Young Things this summer wear dresses made of such astonishing materials as bed ticking, awning cloth, sacking. But the dresses are cut with the precision of a grand couturier. They fit, they have chic, and they are very neat with almost invisible closings made with talon slide fasteners.

Black and White Ensemble of Hand-Stencilled Tie Silk in Lacy Design, With Real Lace Insertions in Yoke. Sleeves of Coatee Trimmed With Black Fox. By Ronald Morrel

Through the Editor's Window

Variations on a Theme of Loafing

By Mellicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever noticed that great people, people counted deeply worth knowing, always have an air of leisure? Abraham Lincoln, Jane Addams, yes, and Jesus of Nazareth, accomplished more than most men and women; yet one cannot think of them as hurried or rushing about. So with certain persons I have known—among them a distinguished poet, a really able executive and an influential and deep-thinking college president—those who are counted great all prove, on acquaintance, to have in common a quality of quiet, an air of timelessness, a sense of proportion that goes with a consciousness of leisure. It is the little person who rushes around. It is only the person smaller than his job who must always be tearing about as if to seem important to it.

My English friends sometimes tell me that we Americans do not know how to make full use of leisure. We know how to play—and gorgeously. Golf, tennis, hiking, studying stars, becoming acquainted with nature, yes; but, they say, we do not know how to "do" nothing and richly enjoy it. The Chinese writer, Lin Yutang, in a delicious article in the July Harper's on "The Importance of Loafing," tells us Americans that we seem to have three chief vices: efficiency, punctuality and the desire for achievement and success. These, he maintains, keep us from gaining a true sense of values. And his humorous description of our passion for action, for watching the clock, for regulating and measuring times, schedules, output, and our tendency to write success in terms of "doing" rather than "being," provides refreshing food for thought.

* * *

I hold the conviction that we Americans contribute to the world a very real and wholesome love of work. We enjoy industry; and not all nations that perhaps may feel they know more about using leisure than do we, have learned to enjoy work. American friends after extended trips abroad have sometimes listed to me the countries in which they felt truly at home as those countries which recognize the dignity and loveliness of work. A right use of leisure—loafing carried to the point of art, if you will—cannot, I feel, be developed except as a companion-piece to this sincere honoring of the beauty of labor.

But as with any human activities, it is not easy to know where and how to stop. When work-time is over, are we so full of the methods of work that we must change our play into work? Some of us, furthermore, in the name of play, so tear into things that we rush around unthinkingly all our leisure hours or crowd our free time so full that culture in its true sense never flowers in our experience. For "Culture," remarks Lin Yutang, "is essentially a product of leisure." Even the rich tones of a Boston Symphony Orchestra cannot really be heard by one who crams them into a niche of "leisure" time already overcrammed with scheduled tearings-about. It is in quiet that one pauses and drinks deeply from a refreshing stream.

* * *

Only the open space in the room enables one to enjoy the furnishings of the room, says our Chinese philosopher. The person who crowds the floor space with furniture is filled with a sense of unrest and must needs move to a larger apartment in order to have unused space once more—which he promptly fills over again. Skyscrapers never seemed beautiful to him, he confesses, until he saw them from the open spaces fronting them in Chicago. So it is that frontage or floor space in our lives enables us to see the beauty, arrangement and proportion of our activities. A life whose very leisure is full to the brim of "recreational" doings is like a room too full of furniture. It may be all good stuff, but there is no place left from which one may survey its relationships or enjoy its usefulness.

Lin Yutang indicates that this sort of crowding is a failure to appreciate life. The capacity for true enjoyment of loafing, he says, "must come from an inner richness of the soul in a man who loves the simple ways of life and who is somewhat impatient of the business of making money." Laotse, the Chinese Sage, he describes as loving life "too tenderly to allow the art of living to degenerate into a mere business of living."

* * *

We may love work and appreciate the beauty of labor, while yet needing to love leisure enough to see and appreciate the beauty of using it well. There are those who must keep "doing" because they have not learned to think and to be. Most of us are seemingly pushed into "doing" so much and so continuously that even when opportunity offers, we feel as if we could not slow down and enjoy being. With vacations in the offing, and with the usual summertime delightful breaking up of routine, we might test this ability to enjoy what Dr. Lin calls "being wisely idle," or as we Americans might put it, "loafing wisely."

A sense of proportion, a timelessness (or consciousness of eternity), an air of leisure—are not these viewpoints essential to such loafing? And once achieved might they not also be carried over into our working hours? Thus we might draw a little closer, perhaps, to those great ones, those men and women deeply worth knowing, whose gifts to the world are lasting and whom one never thinks of as hurried or rushing about.

A Regular Wednesday Column

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Advance news is to hand of overcoat styles for the coming season. There are decided tendencies in two directions; loose-fitting modes for business purposes; a definite desire for light colors and fancy cloths in fitting overcoats. As there is generally more utility than decoration about men's clothes, there are good reasons behind these changes. The growing use of motorcars for business makes it necessary for owner-drivers to buy overcoats which will serve a dual purpose. They need over-garments smart enough for town but comfortable for driving: easy-fitting, double-breasted coats belted all round, deep slits at back, and pockets on the slant. Such pockets, by the way, are much easier to get at when driving because the hand goes forward instead of straight down. Another mode takes the form of a single-breasted Raglan with vertical pockets, so arranged that the hand can get through to trousers pocket. A third features double-breasted Raglan ulsters of comparatively light weight.

* * *

Avaunt! Sartorial Gloom

Why, it may be asked, are lighter colors and fancy cloths required for close-fitting topcoats? It is a natural development due to the influence of sports jackets. Men are becoming accustomed to bright colors and prominent patterns; and do not see why they should plunge into sartorial gloom for the winter. Therefore shapely coats in blue and blue-gray mixtures with fancy herringbone pattern and large window-pane overchecks are to be the vogue. Checks are light blue, red and green in quiet shades, the general effect cheerful and by no means strident.

* * *

Lapels—a Moot Question

But greatcoats confined to town wear will be neat as usual, mainly of dark gray and navy blue material. There seems to be a difference of opinion among designers on the subject of lapels. Some are in favor of making them a little narrower than usual; others believe in a generous width. It depends to a certain extent on the style, but double-breasted coats should err on the broad side or lapels would not be in accord with wide façade and generally bold appearance.

* * *

For the Equestrian

A great revival is taking place in horse-riding throughout England. All over the country riding schools and clubs are coming into existence. This renascence was focused at the International Horse Show at Olympia. On the opening day many visitors were in riding or semi-riding kit. In some of the classes competitors wore black morning coats, silk hats and dark, close-fitting trousers. Before the show started it was an odd sight to see such an outfit with spurs. Yet riding trousers look remarkably well in the saddle, not having the somewhat grotesque cut of jodhpurs and riding breeches. The popularity of jodhpurs among men, women and children for hacking, etc., is amazing. There is less trouble than with breeches and top boots; but even so there is something surprising in the way this Indian garment has caught on.

* * *

Formal Morning Attire

During the last few years, gray top hats have headed for popularity with formal morning wear. At one time the prerogative of middle-aged and elderly, all the smart young men now wear them. This year another growing tendency—gray morning suits in place of black tail coats with striped trousers. Such a fashion is cool and attractive. Yet the black coat and silk hat have their own niche. At a recent outdoor event some donned gray one day and a black coat the next. King George preferred a rather dark gray suit of pinhead worsted, while the Duke of Kent plumped for a silver shade, with washing waistcoat. The most approved colors for fancy waistcoats, single- or double-breasted, were lavender, gray, and buff. The Duke of Norfolk and Earl Beatty chose lavender, while both sported red carnations for buttonholes.

They Look Like Fur

A new line of fur fabrics is about to be introduced. The appearance of fur is produced by photographic printing, a new process, on high-pile fabrics, such as velvets, velveteens and narrow-wale corduroy. The method is particularly successful in simulating leopard. Brown and gray persian are ready and mink and silver fox are in the experimental stage. These materials will be made up into moderately priced garments and, it is said, also used by furriers for linings.

By the same photographic process effects like beaded embroidery are obtained in the form of raised spot designs, on goods with thick textures.

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The Home Forum

Chapter Three

FRED WILCOX suggested: "Kind of a cut-off, the old Smithtown Ro'd. Saves maybe two miles." He pushed back his specs on his nose, as my neighbor George swung the car from the turnpike into this sandy byroad. And as the fields of knee-high corn flowed past, and then the cool stillness of woods, we were in holiday mood, returning from an auction in Medbury. George, who is mechanical, had acquired a lawn mower not past repair; Fred, who carpenters, was bringing home a set of chisels and a chest; and I had a slat-backed chair which might require both Fred's and George's ministrations before being serviceable. And as the woodland thinned, and to the left Harbor Brook came meandering through green meadows, George took up his interrupted praise of trout fishing.

"Yes, sir. You give me a good, cold brook, coming down from the hills, and a cloudy day, and I don't want anything better."

* * *

FRED RUBBED HIS nose and didn't know. Himself, he favored the pond, and a sultry sun, and it so quiet that you could hear the boys splashing and whooping at Sandy, a mile away. And I must put in a word for a dory pitching in the long, slow ground swells while a wet wind ruffled the green spread of sea. And we argued in chorus as we bucketed over rises and slid down into green hollows and ever the neighbor brook came closer. It broadened now to a silver reach of still water, and George said: "I bet there are fish there." Fred murmured: "Do' know. But Smithtown pond always had 'em, old days." And George asked idly: "Where is this Smithtown, anyway?"

"You're in the middle of it now," said Fred.

And George looked at him sidelong, for we ran slowly through thick young oak and pine growth, and the July air was heavy and sweet with the scent of unbroken woodland. But Fred was serious. "Lived here, as a youngster," he said softly. "Born here, for that matter." And, when George chuckled: "In a wigwam?" Fred said: "The house stood just beyond that élium."

* * *

THIS, GEORGE SAID, needed looking into, and he pulled in by the roadside. There was a slow wind in the pines, and somewhere water murmured in an undertone as we got out and went back. From the road, for the casual passer, there was nothing here. But all through this lusty young growth, as Fred led us about, there were stone walls, and the dark squares of cellar holes, and now and then belated old-fashioned roses along the walls. Here the Wilcox family had lived, here the Sheedys, and across the road had been the boarding-house. A common story in New England, this lost, this almost-forgotten village. A brook, the grassy mounds of an old dam, elms and locusts about cellar holes among springing woodland; here once had been a small industry. Times had changed, the community vanished.

This followed the pattern. There was water power on Harbor Brook, acre upon acre of thick woodland among the tumbled hills of West Purchase. Jared Smith saw this. That, Fred thought, must have been about 1820. And there was first a simple sawmill, and later more complicated machinery. Smithtown turned out spokes and hubs, wooden pails and wheels. There was first the one house and the mill, then more buildings along this old road—perhaps a dozen small houses in all, the school-house, the big boarding-house for the teamsters with the great barn behind it. Smithtown was a vertical trust. Jared bought woodlots, hired his own cutters, teamed the great logs to the mill, teamed the finished product out. A Smith wheel was a good wheel, honestly built of sound stock.

"They made a hole in the woods, I tell you," Fred chuckled. "Great times, 'hose. Six hour days—one in the morning, another after dinner, sometimes a third at night. Folks wanted Smith wheels. They rolled everywhere, from Eastport granite to Georgia gumbo. Some went overland to Californy."

* * *

GEORGE ASKED WHAT had happened. And Fred didn't know, exactly. The hills were cut over; you had to team further. The Smith boys went into the wagon business, at the Junction. The dam was breached in the Spring of '78. The settlement dwindled, and the district school was closed in the late eighties. Now, but one house was left, and we went through a birch-grown old orchard and found that. It was weathered gray, and the ell sagged from the main house, but that was still tight. Square, simple, it was still reclaimable. We went in. Every empty house is a *Marie Céleste;* one wonders, and reconstructs the mystery of this derelict. There were bricked-up fireplaces, hewn summer beams and rafters. And I knew something of this house.

"Ever hear of Forge Village, Fred?"

He wrinkled his nose, remembered that old folks had called Smithtown that. The Whitings—no, the Whitneys had lived here. I remembered, now. David Chenery had told me this almost forgotten chapter of Jaalam history. This had been Whitneys'; there had been a forge here for three generations before the Revolution. George, the mechanical, pricked his ears over that. Our Jaalam streams run brown, and there had been, in Colonial times, deposits of brown bog ore in Guinea Meadow, in Burnt Swamp, in the marshy upper reaches of Harbor Brook. This they had dug, had smelted it; there was timber for charcoal, water power on Harbor Brook. Forgotten long since was the boom of the triphammer among the hollow hills; as long since as 1794 Sam Bullard had noted on his map of Jaalam: "Old forge in disuse." The site had lain idle for a generation or two. Then Jared Smith. And Fred nodded, picked with his broad carpenter's thumb at an oak beam.

"Sound still. This house goes back to the old forge times." We felt here a steady undercurrent, felt it without knowing what it might be. Then Fred said: "You fellers in a rush? No?"

* * *

WE WENT WITH him, crushed through sumac to the road, crossed that. The mill pond glittered; Fred remembered when this alder flat had been piled with great logs. Now a small brown bungalow looked over the quiet water; on the rear porch steps a white-haired woman shelled peas and nodded cordially to Fred. "In the shop," she said, and we went toward the louder sound of water. The mill pond lipped at granite, at bright concrete where the ancient breach had been; a small shop of matched siding stood astride this end of the dam, and there was a low and contented hum above the chime of falling water. We entered, blinked in the sudden dusk, and a tall man in a linen duster ruffled gray hair with a mechanic's hand and smiled gravely at Fred. Belts flapped, and against a broad window a lathe sang a low monotone while thin spirals of bright steel writhed and quivered.

And, as Fred and this man talked, my neighbor George prowled about and muttered to himself. There were two lathes, a set of power drills, grinding wheels, a bench with vises and micrometers and mysteries unknown to me. George grumbled, shot a question at the gray-haired man. Some secret password had been given; they talked of amperages and belt ratios and carbon steels while Fred and I listened; they crouched over the lathe to the peril of their noses while George breathed: "Sure" and, "Think of that!" Fred and I were forgotten. We went out on the dam, dangled our legs over the brown water. Fred drawled comment on this man.

"Makes precision machinery—for jewelers and the like of that. Fine stuff; some of it goes abroad. I built the house for him, two years back, and the shop. Now he wants I should figure on putting the old Whitney house in shape. His son's moving out this Fall, coming into the business." He pushed up his specs with his broad thumb. "I do' know. Things come, and things go. The old mill stood where he's got his penstock and turbine. I s'pose the old forge stood there, too. Funny, isn't it?"

* * *

IT WAS. FIRST the triphammer beat out rough iron blooms for the Jaalam blacksmiths; then saws whined, and wheels rutted the buffalo grass, climbed the passes; now the lathes sang, and diamond-hard steels were machined to thousandths of an inch. There was an undercurrent, a rhythm here—such as one felt fishing off shore. For below the wind flaws was the steady swing of the ground swell. And below that was the twice-daily ebb and flow of the tide. But deeper still, steadier still, below ripples, below ground swell, beneath even the steady set of the tide, now and then you were aware of the longer rhythm of a slower and deeper undercurrent.

A fish leaped, and the circling ripples spread, and Fred nodded.

"I know," he murmured. "You s'pose there are tides in ponds—even in brooks?"

It seemed likely.

DANIEL CHASE

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"THE OLD SUNDOWNER": *From a Woodcut by L. Roy Davies*

AN OLD familiar friend in the back-blocks, the country districts of Australia, has here been depicted by the sympathetic skill of Roy Davies. "Old Jim" is typical of the "swaggie" who wanders over the countryside, with plenty of little jobs to do here and there, but how far separated!

What does it matter? The days are almost invariably fine and hot, the body sufficiently weary not to notice the hardness of the ground at evening, and there are always heaps of small branches with their comforting leaves, stripped from the eucalyptus saplings as he sits beside his camp fire. The smell of the bush is indescribable; the soft coolness, just crisp enough in summer, yet not too cold in winter, makes welcome the warmth of the cheerful crackling fire.

Yes, "Old Jim" is a curious old chap, never talkative, though he spins many a yarn around the fire if a fellow wanderer happens along, or if he winds up at a small sheep station or selection. No one knows how he drifted into such a life; he and his fellows are getting fewer and fewer "on the road," and would be missed by those in sparsely populated parts.

The artist in his clever woodcut has caught him well, even to the much needed and inevitable fly-net of sorts. It is a great life, this of the sundowner.

Carpathian Harebells

TO THE uncompromising summer heat
Theirs is a note of contrast, pale and cool—
Frail tissue bells, on stems like pencil-marks,
That tremble at a breath which leans too close;
As delicately traced as scrolls in frost,
Stencilled on winter-darkened window-glass.
Behold them, innocent and unaware—
Green-framed, on pedestal of turf—
Striking the heart of earth's most sultry mood
With winsome lightness, gently debonair!

MARION LEE

Cheshire to Cornwall

IN SPITE of her towns and factories, her chimneys and smoke, Great Britain is a land with a remarkably high average of beauty. For this reason it is difficult to speak of her in terms of superlatives, to say that this thing or that thing is the best of its kind that she has to offer. If you attempt to do so, you will certainly be contradicted.

Salisbury is often said to be the loveliest of English cathedrals, but it is Lincoln that has been called "the flower of English Gothic." Wells claims to be Britain's most complete mediaeval city, but Chester and York are rivals not to be lightly disregarded. Sir Walter Scott said that, in any company of half-a-dozen people, no two would agree which was the finest of counties; and so absolutely right was he that I find that I do not, at different ages, acquiesce on this point even with myself.

Ruskin noted that Homer was born in a land of mountains, yet most appreciated landscapes of the plain. My earliest years were passed in the shadow of what, in England, are accounted considerable hills; and, though I liked them well enough, they never took any great hold upon either my imagination or my affection. But, when I first looked down on the smooth and fertile, richly pastured plain of Cheshire from the summits of the grand, but grey and bleak, limestone crags of Derbyshire, a great excitement passed through me and I thought I had never seen anything finer or more rewarding to the eyes.

* * *

THIS IMPRESSION WAS increased after I had descended from the hills, and looked at Cheshire from closer quarters. The feeling of agricultural richness remained; in fact, it was augmented by the great herds of cattle browsing on its opulently green grass. Cheshire, too, is a county uniquely rich in specimens of what is called "black and white" architecture. It must have hundreds of houses with heavy timbered beams and dazzlingly white plaster.

Yet, had I thought it out, this would hardly have struck me as artistically appropriate. "Black and white" architecture is the signmanual of the Tudor period, the most riotous, adventurous, roystering, genius-touched age in English history; while the whole landscape of Cheshire breathes a quiet, happy contentment, untroubled either by ambition or distress.

* * *

THEN I CAME to know the deep red earth of Devonshire, its Mediterranean-blue seas, and narrow, leafy lanes; the high breezy moorlands of Yorkshire; and the forests of Sussex and Essex. The especial beauty of Cheshire faded somewhat from my mind, but I do not think that that satisfying county was ever quite definitely superseded until I went to Cornwall.

The famous thing about Cornwall is, of course, its sea coast; it has many a fine headland, flinging itself boldly into the surging ocean. In the south it well deserves its name of the "English Riviera," for there is about it a notable softness and lambent warmness of sun-kissed air. But Looe and Falmouth, lovely as they are, are not the parts of Cornwall which I now rate above all the rest of England. Rather is it the bleak northern coast between Land's End and St. Ives, with its wild, wind-driven moorlands and severe, stone-built cottages, that fastens an inescapable hold upon the memory. In the long run, it is beauty touched with austerity that endures; and this is the austerest grandeur to be found in England.

H. H.

Watching Liszt at His Piano

HEINE offers a description of *Liszt* as man and artist: "He is incontestably the artist who found the greatest number of enthusiasts in Paris, if, also, the most vehement detractors. It is a significant sign that no one speaks of him with indifference. Without a positive value it is impossible in this world to evoke either partisan or hostile passions. Fire is needed to inflame men; whether to love or to hatred. The best witness in Liszt's favour is the personal esteem in which friends and foes alike hold him. He is a man of eccentric character, but noble, disinterested, and guileless. Speculation has the greatest fascination for him; and still more than with the interests of his art he is engrossed with all manner of rival philosophical investigations that are occupied with the solution of all the great questions of heaven and the earth"...

On one occasion George Eliot visited Weimar and she recorded that "Liszt looked splendid as he conducted the Opera. The grand outline of his face and floating hair was seen to advantage, as they were thrown into the dark relief by the stage lamps. Liszt's conversation is charming. I never met a person whose manner of telling a story was so piquant." She went to breakfast at the Villa Altenburg and among the guests were Cornelius and Raff. . . . During a reading of poetry George Eliot sat next to Liszt and was carried away by "the sweetness of his expression. Genius, benevolence, and tenderness beam from his whole countenance, and his manners were in perfect harmony with it. Then came the thing I had longed for—his playing. I sat near him so that I could see both his hands and face. For the first time in my life I beheld real inspiration—for the first time I heard the true tones of the piano. He played one of his compositions, one of a series of religious fantasies. There was nothing strange or excessive about his manner. His manipulation of the instrument was quiet and easy, and his face was simply grand—the lips compressed and the head thrown backward. When the music expressed quiet rapture or devotion a smile flitted over his features; when it was triumphant the nostrils dilated. There was nothing petty or egotistic to mar the picture."—From "Liszt," by RALPH HILL (London: Duckworth).

"Rejoice evermore"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEONE has said, and perhaps truly, that when the Apostle Paul started on his first missionary journey he presented to the great outside world something they had never seen before, a man wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of his fellow men. He desired the salvation of all, and no exertion on his part, no sacrifice, was too great if it resulted in the saving of one person, in adding one to the number of the followers of his great Master, Christ Jesus.

Paul had the example of that ideal ever before him, and it was as Jesus' ardent disciple, "one born out of due time," that he started on his mission to the world beyond the confines of Palestine.

It was a hard and dangerous journey and was to be followed by other journeys, equally so, but throughout all his wanderings Paul was refreshed and strengthened by his understanding of God's ever-presence. When we find him writing to the Thessalonians (I Thessalonians 5:16), "Rejoice evermore," we are made aware that he had some source of joy that was not to be impaired by the harshness and cruelty to which he was so often subjected.

What was the source of joy which Paul knew of? Christ Jesus in the dark hour before his crucifixion had said to his disciples (John 16:22), "Your joy no man taketh from you." This was a promise as well as a prophecy.

Christian Science helps us to understand how one can be joyful when outward conditions appear to be at their darkest. On page 403 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "You command the situation if you understand that mortal existence is a state of self-deception and not the truth of being." Paul knew that this seeming world in which he moved, in which he appeared to suffer scourging, stoning, and imprisonment, was not the real world of God's creating.

With the vision of God's fatherhood in his thought he was able to meet the wickedness of his enemies with love, and so deliver himself from the power of evil, time after time.

Was not this knowledge of the powerlessness of evil before the realization of God, good, as All, sufficient to cause him to "rejoice evermore"? What could give anyone more cause for rejoicing than this? Paul knew, to some extent, what Christian Science clearly teaches, namely, that evil is unreal and cannot touch the real man.

In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 9, 10): "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death,* you demonstrate the allness of God." When we begin to perceive the truth of the above statement, what a load falls from our shoulders! Is there ever a moment when we cannot rejoice in this knowledge? Confronted by the most terrifying phenomena of material existence, we have the privilege of clinging to the truth of being until the demonstration of good is completed in our experience.

At a Wednesday evening testimony meeting the following story was told. A husband and his wife during a time of flood were taken to a relief camp, as their little home, with all their belongings, had been swept down the swollen river.

They had some slight knowledge of Christian Science. At first the wife was overcome by her sense of loss, but her husband roused her, telling her of the good thoughts that had come to them recently through *The Christian Science Monitor.* They then proceeded to go around the camp, helping and cheering those who seemed to need their attentions. Their success in these efforts was sufficient to attract the attention of the man in charge, who happened to be a property owner in the district. After observing them and their doings attentively he decided they were just the couple for whom he was looking, namely, a couple to take care of a small house, with only light duties. When the floods subsided this man and his wife found themselves in more comfortable circumstances than before, and in possession of a better home and furnishings. Their small understanding of Christian Science had enabled them to look away from the sense of disaster to the care of their heavenly Father, and to communicate their trust, in some degree, to those whom they were comforting and aiding, without thought of material benefit to themselves. This unselfed love naturally prepared for them "a table in the wilderness."

Christian Scientists can number many instances where their needs have been met as they turned from contemplation of material woes to the understanding of the power of Spirit for the provision of all good. Knowing this tender provision and the unreality of evil of every sort, is it strange that they should say confidently with Paul, "Rejoice evermore"?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"ESTAD SIEMPRE GOZOSOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ALGUIEN ha dicho, y tal vez con razón, que cuando San Pablo salió a su primer viaje misionero, presentó al gran mundo de afuera algo que ese no había visto jamás, un hombre sinceramente dedicado a la causa altruísta de servir a sus semejantes. Deseaba la salvación de todos, y ningún esfuerzo de su parte, ningún sacrificio le parecía demasiado grande, si resultaba en la salvación de siquiera una persona, en la adición de uno al número de discípulos de su gran Maestro Cristo Jesús.

Pablo tenía el ejemplo de aquel ideal siempre delante de sus ojos, y era como discípulo ferviente de Jesús, el cual se le "apareció . . . como a uno nacido fuera de tiempo" (según la versión inglesa), que salió a su viaje misionero por el mundo, más allá de los confines de Palestina.

Era un viaje lleno de fatigas y peligros, y le habían de seguir otros viajes de la misma índole, pero durante todos estos viajes, Pablo halló fuerza y refrigerio en su entendimiento de la omnipresencia de Dios. Cuando le encontramos escribiéndoles a los Tesalonicenses (I. TESALONICENSES, 5:16) "Estad siempre gozosos," comprendemos que debe de haber poseído alguna fuente de alegría que no disminuía ante el rigor y la crueldad, que tan a menudo tenía que sufrir.

¿Cual era la fuente de alegría que Pablo conocía? Cristo Jesús en la hora obscura antes de su crucifixión había dicho a sus discípulos (SAN JUAN, 16:22): "Ninguno os quitará vuestro gozo." Eso era tanto una promesa como una profecía.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos ayuda a comprender cómo uno puede estar lleno de alegría, cuando las circunstancias exteriores parecen ser sumamente obscuras. En la página 403 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Dominaís la situación, si comprendéis que la existencia mortal es un estado de engaño-propio y no la verdad del ser." Pablo sabía que ese mundo aparente en que se movía, en el cual parecía sufrir azotes, apedreamientos y prisión, no era el mundo verdadero de la creación de Dios.

Con la visión de la paternidad de Dios en su ánimo, fué capaz de vencer la maldad de sus enemigos con amor y salvarse de esta manera del poder del mal, una vez tras otra.

¿No era este conocimiento de la falta de poder del mal ante la comprensión de que Dios, el bien, es todo en todo, suficiente para estar siempre gozoso? ¿Qué pudiera causar más regocijo que esto? Pablo supo en cierta medida lo que la Ciencia Cristiana enseña tan claramente, a saber: que el mal no es real y no puede tocar al hombre verdadero.

En las páginas 9 y 10 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "¿Cuál es el principal punto de distinción en mi sistema metafísico? Este: que *sabiendo la irrealidad de la enfermedad, del pecado y de la muerte,* se demuestra la totalidad de Dios." Cuando empezamos a percibir la verdad de esta aseveración, ¡qué peso se quita de nuestros hombros! ¿Hay jamás un momento, cuando no podamos regocijarnos de saber esto? Confrontados por los fenómenos más aterradores de la existencia material, tenemos el privilegio de atenernos a la verdad del ser, hasta que la demostración del bien sea completa en nuestra experiencia.

En una asamblea de testimonios, tal como se celebran los miércoles por la noche en las iglesias de la Ciencia Cristiana, re relató la historia siguiente: Un hombre y su mujer fueron recibidos en un campamento de refugio durante una inundación, puesto que su casita con todo lo que les pertenecía había sido arrastrada por las aguas del río desbordado.

Tenían algún conocimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana. Al principio la mujer se sentía sobrecogida por su sentimiento de pérdida, pero su marido levantó su ánimo, recordándole los pensamientos tan buenos que les habían venido recientemente al leer el CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Luego se iban por el campamento, ayudando y consolando a aquellos que necesitaban su cuidado. Su buen éxito en estos esfuerzos fué suficiente para llamar la atención del hombre que dirigía el campamento, el cual por casualidad era un propietario en aquel distrito. Al notar lo que hacían, les observaba atentamente por algún tiempo, y luégo decidió que ellos eran justamente el matrimonio que él estaba buscando—a saber, un matrimonio para cuidar de una pequeña casa, con deberes muy ligeros. Cuando las aguas de la inundación habían bajado, este hombre y su mujer se encontraban en circunstancias más holgadas y en posesión de una casa y muebles mejores que antes de la inundación. Su escaso entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana les había capacitado para apartar la vista del desastre y confiar en la solicitud de su Padre celestial y también comunicar esta confianza en cierta medida a aquellos a quienes consolaban y ayudaban, sin el pensamiento de beneficios materiales para ellos mismos. Este amor altruísta desde luego les puso "mesa en el desierto".

Los Científicos Cristianos pueden mencionar muchos casos en los cuales su necesidad humana ha sido satisfecha al levantar su pensamiento de la contemplación de penas materiales al entendimiento del poder del Espíritu para la provisión de todo lo bueno. Conociendo esta provisión del Amor divino y la irrealidad del mal de toda clase, ¿es extraño que digan confiadamente con Pablo: "Estad siempre gozosos"?

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Numismatists Please Note

How round the moon is,
And bright! Like a new penny
In the palm of night.

VELMA HITCHCOCK

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1937

Unified Power Called Threat To Liberties

Government or Private Monopolies Opposed by Hastings

In Institute Talk

National Economic Plan Seen as Road Toward Bureaucracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 21—The road toward economic and social progress leads definitely away from either governmental or private monopoly and centralization of control, Prof. Hudson B. Hastings of Yale University told the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College this morning.

Under national economic planning, he asserted, "wages, hours, working conditions and, indeed, the character of the work of every individual, would be subject to bureaucratic control by the central government. In other words, it would mean a close approach to economic slavery. Freedom of speech, press, and even religion would be certain to disappear, as in other countries which have the most highly developed systems of economic planning.

"The most promising avenues for progress," Professor Hastings declared, "would seem to be:

"Better control by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System of the volume and general character of use of bank credit;

"Much better information concerning productive capacity;

"Greater flexibility of prices and wages, with publicity of wage rates as a guard against exploitation of wage-earners; and finally,

"More rigid enforcement of the laws against monopoly and unfair trade practices."

Economic Planning

The success of economic planning in the case of urban land uses and in the conservation of natural resources, has persuaded many people, he said, that similar centralized planning for the general economic life of the country would be equally desirable. But, he continued, there are vast differences in the difficulties of the problems involved; and study of the experience of nations which have gone far along these lines "shows that unquestionably, the final result is the establishment of state socialism controlled by a dictatorship."

Furthermore, Professor Hastings declared, under such a centralized system there could be no reasonable hope "of anything approaching the efficiency of private industry.

"Not only," he said, "have our own experiments in national economic planning and governmental enterprise during the depression proved very costly to the people, but a study of the history of the largest consolidations in business and industry shows that even with all the economic power and prestige which they have enjoyed they have not been as efficient as smaller concerns.

"The problem of securing supermanagers has been insurmountable and it would be even more difficult to secure capable managers for government enterprises.

"Business and industry know no way of finding capable managers except through the freedom of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Economist

Prof. Hudson B. Hastings
Speaker at the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress

Munitions Trade Declared Result, Not Cause of War

ORONO, Maine, July 21 (AP)—Munitions manufacturers and international bankers, Dr. R. L. Morrow, of the University of Maine history department, told the Institute of World Affairs here today, are the results, not the causes, of war systems.

"It is more popular," the university history and government professor said, "to blame the munitions manufacturers or the international bankers, or anyone, or any group, outside of ourselves."

The foreign policy of America, he said, in the long run is the policy the people desire.

"If the policy leads America into war, . . . it is because the vast majority of American citizens preferred war to peace under the circumstances that presented themselves at the time."

Dr. Morrow, to prove Americans generally favored participation in the World War, cited the fact that the people "approved and supported" the war resolution that passed the House of Representatives in 1917. He said the reason for collapse of modern peace movements was the desire of the people for peace and their paradoxical insistence on policies to make peace impossible.

"The sum total of the American economic interests involved in 1917," he said, "went far beyond the interest of the Morgans and the du Ponts. It was not Morgan alone who had a financial stake in an allied victory, but the great mass of American wheat and cotton farmers, and American manufacturers of materials that could be sold to the allies at a large profit. The function of the House of Morgan was not to generate pressures upon the Government but to register the pressures exerted by the entire business system."

Large Used Car Market In U. S., Survey Shows

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 10,000,000 United States families owning automobiles never have purchased a new car. They have always bought used ones.

The American Petroleum Industires Committee figures that during the past three years close to 3,000,000 families having annual incomes of $1500 a year or less have been added to the ranks of motorists. The vast majority of them have purchased used cars.

Judge Frees Flanagan In Jail for Contempt

In Boston Today

Codman Hill Firm Accountant Freed

Thomas J. Flanagan, accountant of the Codman Hill Construction Company, was ordered released from the Charles Street Jail today by Judge Harold P. Williams of the Suffolk Superior Court.

Judge Williams sentenced Mr. Flanagan and William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Construction Company, to indefinite sentences on July 1 for contempt of court in failing to produce books and records of the company for the Boston Financial Commission.

Mr. Flanagan claimed the books were stolen from his car on the night of May 4, two days before the investigation started.

Last Saturday Attorney Hubert C. Thompson, Counsel for Mr. Flanagan filed a petition in Superior Court to vacate Judge Williams' order which had commited him to the Charles Street Jail for the past 21 days.

A petition was filed on the grounds that Mr. Flanagan had not had possession of the books since May 4. It was also brought out at the hearing before Judge Williams on July 1 that Mr. Flanagan had resigned from the company and could not produce the books, even if he knew where they were.

Judge Williams said today: "In view of the subordinate position that Flanagan occupied with the company, I feel the sentence already imposed is adequate and I am willing to grant the petition." This concluded the brief hearing in Judge Williams' lobby.

Mr. Driscoll is still in jail and has not petitioned for release. In the meantime today, the Finance Commission was preparing to resume its examination into work done for the city and the George Robert White Fund by the Codman Hill firm.

Waiting to testify was Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the White Fund.

He was to take the stand at the conclusion of testimony of Edmund R. Mansfield, brother of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

School Board Measure Filed

State Representative Patrick G. Sullivan, Boston, filed a measure yesterday with the clerk of the House of Representatives providing that when a vacancy comes on the Boston School Committee it shall be filled by the superintendent of schools until such time as an election shall be held and the member elected assumes office.

During the last legislative session two bills were introduced to permit filling school committee vacancies without recourse to expensive special elections or waiting until the regular election in November. The issue was raised because of the passing of Dr. Charles E. Mackey last March.

The first, introduced by Senator James W. Hennigan of Roxbury, would permit remaining members of the school committee, assisted by the Mayor of Boston, to choose the fifth member.

The second, presented by Senator Laurence Curtis of Brockton, would give the position to the runner-up candidate at the last election.

The selection for filling Dr. Mackey's vacancy was finally made under a special law passed by the legislature which designated that the Mayor and the President of the city Council should sit in with the School Committee to select a candidate.

Canadian National For Rates Parity

BULLETIN

The Pennsylvania Railroad only controls the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company to the extent of 4 per cent of its stock, Arthur F. Russell, vice-president of the latter, told the Special Commission on the Port of Boston today.

The Canadian National Railway has always been in favor of parity in rates on freight handled through the ports of Boston, Portland, Maine, and New York, Harry J. Carson, general freight agent of the road in Boston, told the Special Commission on the Port of Boston at a hearing today. But although he has worked with the C. N. R. for many years, he said, he had never heard parity discussed in a general way by other roads until the first of the present year—by the New England Association.

Samuel S. Silverman, a member of the commission, asked Mr. Carson if he believed that the New England railroads are "dominated" by outside companies such as the Pennsylvania and New York Central.

"That word 'dominated' does not sit well with me," Mr. Carson replied.

"I am aware," Mr. Silverman then remarked, "that railroad men don't like the word because there is so much to it!"

Discussing the approval of parity proposals by the New England Freight Association and the Canadian National, and the later disapproval of the Export and Import Committee of the Eastern Territory—resulting largely from the vote of truck lines and special freight groups, Mr. Silverman then commented upon this approval and rejection of the proposals by two groups supposedly representing the same interests. He suggested that the rejection by one group was prompted by the western railroads.

Asked whether he was cognizant of any "collusion or conspiracy" on the part of outside roads in this matter, Mr. Carson refused to answer.

Hurley Submits New Appointments

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today submitted to the Executive Council for approval the following appointments: Ignatius H. Brucato of Methuen and James A. Donovan of Lawrence as special justices of the District Court in Lawrence; Walter H. Southwick of Nahant as trial justice of the Nahant District Court; John J. Kerrigan of Fall River as chairman of the Fall River Board of Police; Grace H. Howe of Fall River, as trustee of the Bristol County Agricultural School; Harold J. Morgan of Hudson, as trustee of Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals.

Confirmed by the Council today were the appointments to the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission of Eugene M. McSweeney, former police commissioner of Boston; Arthur L. Race, manager of the Copley-Plaza Hotel; George J. Kearney, business agent for the Bartenders' Association; Lieut.-Col. Edward S. Arcand and Joseph Burke of Newton.

Electric Rates Cut Is Ordered

The state public utilities commission last night ordered a $9000 reduction for commercial electric customers of the Suburban Gas & Electric Company following a lengthy rate case on the petition of Winthrop and Revere customers of the company.

The commissioner ordered the cut in addition to the voluntary reduction of $25,900 made by the company on Oct. 1, 1936, while the rate case was pending before the commission. Domestic customers received $15,000 of the voluntary reduction, commercial customers, $5900, and the power customers $5000.

Patman Act Ruling Spurs Trade Debate

Bird Firm Sees 'Menace to Honest Business' in Present Law

Results Awaited

Effectiveness of the Federal Government's Robinson-Patman Act—designed to protect small, independent merchants like grocers, druggists and hardware dealers, from some unfair phases of the competition of chains and larger merchandisers—was under discussion throughout New England today as a result of the decision of the Federal Trade Commission in the case involving the Bird and Son roofing concern of East Walpole.

The case involved a complaint that the Bird firm sold goods to Montgomery Ward & Company at a greater discount than allowed certain smaller firms. As interpreted by many small merchants, including the retail grocers who discussed it at the national convention in Boston recently, the Robinson-Patman Act was designed to protect them from just such a circumstance.

In its decision, the Trade Commission held that the actual cost to the manufacturer of selling to Montgomery Ward was 18.6 per cent, whereas the cost of selling to ordinary retailers was 47.1 per cent, justifying, the commission held, the giving of Montgomery Ward a discount of "less than 20 per cent."

This brought into relief the question as to how far this ruling could be made to apply. It might be held, for example by certain chains that their food purchases were so large that manufacturers and farmers could afford to sell to them at less than to buyers of smaller lots.

This situation, with other aspects, caused Philip B. Allen, former president of the Bird concern and now chairman of its board of directors, to remark:

"The Robinson-Patman Act as the law now stands is a potential menace to every honest business in this country, big and little."

"It does not protect" Mr. Allen continued, "any honestly conducted business from false accusation.

"It does not protect an honest but financially weak business from a ruinously expensive investigation with possible bankruptcy.

"Either through the malice, vindictiveness or ignorance of an unscrupulous competitor, an accusation may be made against an honestly conducted business.

"It is true," Mr. Allen admitted, "that the Robinson-Patman Act provides the safeguard of certain preliminary investigation by the Commission, but the Commission has no power under the act to make rulings or to take authoritative action except after formal complaint by the Government.

"What honest business men require and should demand is authoritative assurance as to their rights, without being subjected to formal complaints. Business men . . . must insist that some way be found to perfect the law so as to allow the Commission to make rulings, approve price differentials, adjust doubtful matters without subjecting business men to the ignominy and expense of formal complaint."

The Bird company decision, a perusal of the case indicates, does not nullify the Robinson-Patman Act, as it might seem at first glance, but indicates that price discounts to large scale purchasers (the Montgomery Ward Company was involved with Bird & Sons) are recognized as being within the limits of the law when they are based on actual cost economy due to large orders.

They Hope to Revive Whaling

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Edward Cory
Former Lightship That Will Become a Whaler

Two New England Skippers To Set Out Again for Whales

Confident that the American whaling industry can be revived, Capt. Edward Cory of Tiverton, R. I., who comes from a line of salty ancestors, with Capt. James W. Clark, of an old Cape Cod seafaring family, have purchased the weathered lightship, Stone Horse, and are presently outfitting it at the Quincy Dry Dock plant at Quincy Point.

The Stone Horse is the last American lightship carrying canvas as her sole motive power, and the two sponsors will sail her as such, assisted by a crew of about 15 young husky men, whom they hope to recruit. The whales will be sought on the edge of the Gulf Stream, about 500 miles southeast of Nantucket. Equipment that modern science has made available to whalers will not even be considered.

The whales will be caught in the old-fashioned method of stealing up on them in small whaleboats while they float near the surface. This is probably the most exciting form of sport known to salt-water devotees. During the World War, when whale oil was valuable, it brought about $2 a gallon. At the present time it is worth about 40 to 50 cents a gallon, which some consider hardly sufficient to pay trip expenses.

Nevertheless, the thrilling cry, which so long has been stilled, "Thar she blows!" will again ring out from the decks of an American whaler. Captain Cory believes the trip can be made very profitable if the right kind of whales can be found. The Stone Horse will be the first American sailing ship to go whaling since the schooner Manta sailed out of New Bedford 12 years ago for the whaling grounds and was lost in the north Atlantic.

The Stone Horse was originally a two-masted schooner, of about 400 tons; 112 feet long with a beam of 26 feet and a depth of 13 feet. She was built in 1886 and rebuilt in 1930, and is now in good condition.

It is the intention of the two captains to re-rig her as a schooner with slight variations. "She'll have a regular gaff mainsail," he says, and a forestaysail and a jib. Between the masts she will have a gaff-headed and loose-footed foresail and a very

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Both Parties Seek to Save Pre-Primary

Suit Is Filed to Prevent Hurley's Ditching of System

Referendum Asked

Many Agree Plan Has Not Worked Well So Far but Think Trial Needed

A last-ditch fight to give the Massachusetts pre-primary convention system a further trial is being made by a group of politicians of both parties, who admit the system has not worked out very well to date.

They are seeking to upset by means of a popular referendum the action of the Legislature and Gov. Charles F. Hurley last spring in relegating the party convention to the limbo of unsuccessful experiments.

A suit to compel the Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, to set aside the repealer, and order conventions held next year as usual, prior to a referendum on the system in November, 1938, was referred to the full bench of the State Supreme Court today.

The suit thus has been put over until the entire court can hear arguments upon it next October. It was referred to the full bench by Judge Fred T. Field of the Supreme Court, who declined to consider it without his colleagues.

See Another Move Later

Behind the battle to save the pre-primary conventions, some observers see also a move by old-school politicians to abolish the direct primaries, which were adopted several decades ago after a long reform fight, and revert to the old convention system, which, in the previous century, nominated the candidates of each party.

The primary was instituted, with the aid of progressives, such as Theodore Roosevelt, to enable the voters of each party to choose their own nominees prior to the general elections.

An explanation of the aims of the 11 politicians, mostly Republicans, who have brought suit to stop repeal of the pre-primary gatherings, was given today by one of them, Alexander Lincoln, a Boston attorney, former assistant corporation counsel of Boston and former chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals.

"We feel that the people, who originally enacted the pre-primary law, should have an opportunity to vote upon the question of its repeal," he said.

Favor Further Trial

"We favor a further trial of the convention system. While the people have not shown great interest in the April election of delegates to these conventions, I believe the theory of the system is excellent and that a further opportunity should be given to try it out.

"Under proper regulation, I favor a real convention system, with no primary at all, such as was in vogue years ago until the primary law swept the country, I always have been opposed to the direct primary.

"Of course, the old convention system never was regulated and was subject to abuses. The conventions were not as well run as they should be; they were not open as they ought to be; but I believe they could be improved."

Fixed Income Tax Measure Filed in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 21—Aimed at providing the $1,000,000 a year new revenue needed to balance the state's budget for the next two fiscal years, a fixed income tax measure was brought into the House of Representatives yesterday and immediately referred to the ways and means committee.

The measure provides for a flat 3 per cent income tax for all single men making more than $1200 a year and for married men making more than $2000 and having no family. Additional exemption for children is provided at the rate of $250, each. The measure also alters the present tax on dividends to make it a fixed 3 per cent.

It is understood that this measure, which was drafted by the state Tax Commission as part of its proposed tax program, also has the approval of Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

The Governor, as a result of House action yesterday had before him today for his signature the measure which sponsored providing for the erection of a State House annex.

The measure received the approval of the Senate sometime ago and came into the House yesterday with the favorable recommendation of the appropriations committee. The House quickly gave the measure its approval and sent it along to Governor Murphy.

As enacted the measure provides a $600,000 appropriation for the project. The selection and purchase of a location as well as the supervision of the construction is turned over to the Governor and his Council to be handled in co-operation with a special advisory committee. Though more than a half million dollars is provided in the measure for the building, it is expected that financial assistance will be forthcoming from the Federal Government through a grant, inasmuch as the project is already on the Government's preferred list.

The project will not place a financial burden on the state as it will be self liquidating.

Customhouse Workers Go Down to Ride Up

While a day's work is just a series of ups and downs for elevator operators at Boston's tallest office building—the customhouse tower—the "customers" find that sometimes one has to go down in order to get up.

In a building like the customhouse, with a battery of four elevators to handle hundreds of workers from the 25 floors, who all pour out at about the same time after the day's work is done, the expeditious handling of crowds is a problem.

But when a worker or a "customer" on one of the high floors finds it necessary to go up a few floors to complete his business, during the 15-minute period close to closing time, all "up" signals are ignored by elevator operators.

It seems that in the old days, workers on lower floors eager to get out would give the "up" signal, board the car in the middle of the tower, and remain in until the car reached the street floor. This was due to the fact that workers on the top stories would fill the cars to capacity and they would shoot past the crowds waiting on lower floors.

So orders went out from the office of assistant custodian John J. Dacey and dutiful operators just pay no attention to the "up" signals during rush hours.

But visitors to the building get some consolation in the extra riding it provides—not mentioning the loss of time—even if a little explaining is necessary to convince the operator that one who has just come down, likes it so well he wants to go back up in the same car.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional cloudiness but generally fair weather tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer Thursday; gentle variable and southerly and southwesterly winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds over the north portion and moderate east shifting to south or southwest over the south portion and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	77	Minneapolis	72	90
Bermuda	82	85	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	66	78	New York	68	76
Denver	64	90	Norfolk	72	78
Helena	52	90	Philadelphia	68	74
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Louis	72	86
Los Angeles	62	80	San Francisco	54	78
Miami	82	90	Washington	68	70

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 21.
B-Maximum July 20.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:51 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 11:23 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

Log of the Port of Boston

shore passenger traffic was better by 27 per cent as compared with June, 1936, while for the six months period ending June 30, 1937, which saw a total of more than 17,600 persons arriving or departing on offshore ships, the figure is slightly ahead of the similar time a year ago."

Leon Stone

Commerce Booming

Indications of Boston's booming commerce pile up as the weeks bring in varying phases of verbal and documentary evidence of the recovery in the shipping business. Latest index: statement by the Boston Port Authority that figures for 1936 show that Boston handled in that year the second largest cargo tonnage in its history, more than 17,000,000 tons.

Says Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority: "There were increases in both foreign and domestic traffic and the total tonnage represents a gain of about 4,000,000 tons in five years, a most encouraging showing. It illustrates that while in certain specific situations we continue to encounter great difficulties in attracting tonnage, we are, nevertheless, making progress. By the same token, it shows very clearly that if we are able to overcome rate barriers, and get our fair share of western import and export traffic, the business handled through the port can reach surprising heights.

"In the passenger field the figures for June, 1937, show that total off-

No Rent, Free Fuel for Visitors to N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 21—There is at least one place in New Hampshire where one may reside without giving rent or fuel a thought. For there is no rental and fuel is furnished free. This is the Lafayette camp grounds at Franconia Notch. At present there is no time limit for campers, but it is felt that after the public becomes familiar with this, one of the newest of the state camp grounds, a time limit will be set as at the other camps. If campers wish to use the kitchen or the laundry at the camp grounds a small charge is made but otherwise it is a place with little expense except for food.

The Week in New Hampshire

Plates for Council

There are five new license plates that may be seen on New Hampshire automobiles and to the uninformed they may cause wonderment. These plates were distributed last week to the five members of the Governor's Council and in addition to bearing a number from 1 to 5 they carry the wording, "Governor's Council." In case readers see one of these plates they may tell whose car it is from the following: No. 1, Virgil D. White of Ossipee; No. 2, Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth; No. 3, Dr. Thomas A. Murray of Manchester; No. 4, Mayor Alvin A. Lucier of Nashua, and No. 5, George H. Rolfe of Concord.

Franconia Tram Board

Problems of the new aerial tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch, on which survey work is already under way, will be handled by a special commission named by Gov. Francis P. Murphy. It includes James C. MacLeod, chairman; Harry Sawyer, David Austin 2d., Lawrence Whittemore and Cpl. Charles T. Patten. State Engineer John Childs will serve as tramway engineer and Roland E. Peabody of Franconia will serve as managing director. The members of the commission are men long active in New Hampshire recreational development.

Admitted to Bar

Nineteen young men and women were admitted to the New Hampshire bar last week. They are: Dixon Hodgdon Turcott, Angelo N. DelBiancho, Gardner Clyde Turner, Clovis J. Desmarais, all of Concord; Beryle N. Aldrich and E. Graham Clark of Lisbon; Robert Edgar Bowker, Whitefield; Ralph Andrew Ashton, J. Francis Roche, Robert Eugene Carter, all of Manchester; Walter Drew Hinkley, Lancaster; Walter Alvan Grimes, Dover; Walter A. Calderwood Jr., Nashua; Thomas J. Morris, Rye; George H. Grinnell, Derry; Maurice S. Nichols, Boscawen; John T. Beamis Jr., Somersworth; and Mary Alice Fontaine, West Thornton.

Rural Power Plans

Rural electrification in various parts of the State continues on a co-operative basis. Though New Hampshire ranks first among the states on the basis of percentage of rural houses connected with power lines, the rural organizations that have made much of this record possible apparently will not be satisfied until every rural property owner who wants electricity has it. At present work is under way or will start shortly in the following communities: Kelleyville, Springfield, Grantham, South Barnstead, Center Strafford, Mohawk Valley near Colebrook, Beauty Hill section of Barrington, Deering, Hopkinton and Bedford.

In this program worked out by the Farm Bureau, the State Public Service Commission and the various public utilities, costs are taken into consideration in determining the charges that will be made to the property owners along a proposed line. By this method and by obtaining contracts from a majority of property owners along the proposed line, the cost has been brought to a point where almost every farmer wants his property electrified.

'One-Day' Legislature

The mystery of why the House of Representatives can get a good attendance only one day a week is no

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What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
French Military March ..... Saint-Saens
Suite ..... Rameau-Motti
I. Minuet from Platee.
II. Musette from Fetes d'Hebe.
III. Tambourin from Fetes d'Hebe.
Spring Song ..... Mendelssohn
Finale: Symphony No. 1 in C minor ..... Brahms
Interval
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Londonderry Air ..... Arranged by Percy Grainger
Waltz, "Artists' Life" ..... Strauss
Prelude to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Boston—
"Born Reckless," featuring Brian Donlevy and Rochelle Hudson, 10:46 a. m.; 1:07, 3:28, 5:49, 8:10, 10:30. Also Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker in "Sweetheart of the Navy." 9:30, 11:50 a. m.; 2:12, 4:33, 6:54, 9:15.

Uptown—

"Slim," with Pat O'Brien, Henry Fonda and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "There Goes My Girl," featuring Gene Raymond, Ann Sothern, Gordon Jones, Frank Jenks and Alec Craig. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"23½ Hours Leave," with Doug MacLean, James Ellison, Terry Walker and Morgan Hill, 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea, 3:58, 6:50, 10:05.

State and Orpheum—
"The Emperor's Candlesticks," starring William Powell and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Pick a Star," with Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley and Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55.

Radio Programs
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Metropolitan—
"Singing Marine," with Dick Powell, Doris Weston and Doc. Rockwell. 11 a. m.; 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his orchestra. Revue with Troy and Lynne. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen, C. Aubrey Smith, June Lang and Michael Whalen in "Wee Willie Winkie." Stage: Martha Raye in a Singin', Swingin' Raye-v-u, with California Collegians.

Fine Arts—
"Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns), 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Blue Light," film taken in the Dolomites. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Modern—
"Another Dawn," with Kay Francis and Errol Flynn. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also, "Fly Away Baby," featuring Glenda Farrell. 10:25 a. m.; 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Travel the Orient," "Circus Comes to Town," Peter Van Steeden and his orchestra, "Silly Symphony," "Reunion in Rhythm," "The Land of Magyar," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Dr. Bull," featuring Will Rogers. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Midnight Madonna," with Warren William, Madj Carroll, Kitty Clancy and Edward Ellis. Fenway: 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Also "She Had to Eat," with Jack Haley, Rochelle Hudson and Arthur Treacher. Fenway: 2:55, 5:40, 8:15, 5. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:12, 3, 5:50, 8:35. Tomorrow: Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." Also "The Stuttering Bishop," with Donald Wood and Ann Dvorak.

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fasenda and others. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:52 a. m., 2:54, 5:56, 8:58.

Tremont—
"One Rainy Afternoon," featuring Ida Lupino and Francis Lederer. 10:15 a. m., 1:55, 5:15, 8:20. Also "Call of the Wild," with Clark Gable and Loretta Young. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 9:50

Music

WPA Concert—
Tango Ensemble under the direction of Oscar Sigart. Denison House Yard, 93 Tyler Street. (Lecture). 7:45.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Center—
South End Community Theater in "Correspondence Courtship." West Roxbury Community Center, 425 La-Grange Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Tapestries by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Adult Recreation Project—
Tour of the Botanical Gardens in Cambridge. 2.

Trinity Church—
Organ recital by Dr. Francis W. Snow. Given under the auspices of Boston University 4.

Through Highways to Bypass All Population Centers Urged

Extolling a limited motorway to bypass all centers of population as the answer to New England's problems of traffic congestion, James N. Keefe, president of the Massachusetts Federation of American Automobile Association Clubs, today praised the state planning board for its vigorous promotion of a broad-range highway improvement program with emphasis upon the construction of high-type "townless highways."

"In drafting its far-sighted, broad-range highway plan," the A. A. A. expert declared, "the planning board has earned the gratitude of every car owner in the Commonwealth. The board has planned its work and we are confident that it will now go through with its plans."

The first step in the plan of the state group would be the construction of a so-called Atlantic freeway to enter the state from Connecticut at Douglas and run for 90 miles across Massachusetts to New Hampshire at a point just north of Haverhill, bypassing Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill. It is expected that other states would pick this road up at its Massachusetts extremities and carry it through Connecticut to New York and Washington, and through New Hampshire into Maine to become a long-distance Atlantic coastal express road.

"High-type, townless roads such as this plan calls for," according to Mr. Keefe, "will divert through traffic away from the congestion prevalent in cities and towns and prove a boon to both pleasure car owners and retail merchants. Surveys show that business profits by construction of these townless routes, since in accommodating through traffic and relieving traffic congestion in cities and towns, resort trade and vacation travel is encouraged.

"As a representative of the American Automobile Association, I am particularly interested in seeing these modern safe highways built as quickly as possible as we know from experience that roads which bypass towns permit faster and safer motor transportation."

Among other projects embodied in the plans of the state board are a branch of the coastal highway to extend through Millis, Medfield and Westwood to Boston, improvement of Route 128 around Boston from Wellesley to Beverly and Gloucester, and a new highway out of Boston bypassing Reading, Andover and Lawrence to relieve the overtaxed Newburyport Turnpike.

Great Stone Face Found Resisting Ravages of Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., July 21—New Hampshire's great natural phenomenon, "The Old Man of the Mountain," made famous by Hawthorne's story, "The Great Stone Face," is in no danger of breaking or collapsing from its exposure, Edward H. Geddes, of Quincy stated today.

Mr. Geddes, veteran stone mason, made repairs on the "Old Man" in 1915 when there was danger of parts falling off into the valley below. Mr. Geddes fixed him so well 21 years ago that not until this year have persistent reports started coming down from Cannon mountain that "The Great Stone Face" was in danger of breaking.

The reports grew so numerous that it was deemed wise to get some action from the State Forestry Department. John Foster, in charge of the state forests, climbed the mountain and found a large fissure ranging from two to five feet wide about 10 to 12 feet in the rear of the face.

The State immediately thought of Mr. Geddes. He subsequently scaled the mountain, taking measurements. These he compared with measurements he made 21 years ago. When he completed them he smiled reassuringly. "The Old Man has not moved one sixteenth of an inch in the past 21 years," he said. "The Old Man is still lusty enough to resist collapse for many years to come—probably centuries."

Twenty-one years ago Mr. Geddes, who has given his time free to this wonder of the world, made a diagnosis of the Old Man's symptoms and cured them by fastening the huge stone, which forms the forehead of the stone face, to a still greater mass which forms the bulk of the head.

'Every Man a King' in Choice of Uniform

Wide World

Boston's Ancients on Inspection in London

The Lord Mayor Reviews the Artillery Company From Massachusetts That Paid a Visit to the Similar Company in London

Unified Power Called Threat

(Continued From Page 9)

trial and error method. If the same method was used by the government, it would lead directly back to the spoils system.

"Furthermore, national economic planning would inevitably increase the friction between countries, particularly those operating under a similar plan. This would tend to retard the cause of world peace.

"Central economic planning might do something toward eliminating unemployment, but it would do so at the price of a much lower average standard of living and the loss of freedom of speech, economic activity, political democracy, and even freedom of worship. The fruits of centuries of sacrifice to attain freedom of initiative and self-development would be wiped out."

Members of the institute yesterday heard the co-operative movement praised once more, this time by Leroy Bowman, director of the United Parents Association of New York City. This system, he declared, offers an effective means of stabilizing production.

One effect of such stabilization, he asserted, would be to reduce the causes of war. "War is caused by a desire for profit. If goods were made for use instead of profit an important cause of war would be removed," he said.

Population Problems

At a crowded meeting of the institute in Billings Hall last night, which was open to the public, Mrs. Cornelia James Cannon, author of "Red Rust," who recently made a world-wide study of social problems—particularly population pressure in imperialistic countries—assailed the notion that quantity rather than quality is the measure of a nation's manhood.

After outlining the problems caused by the extremely rapid increase of the population in such countries as Japan and China, Mrs. Cannon pointed to Scandinavian conditions, which impressed her as being almost ideal.

"Everything you hear about Norway, Sweden and Denmark, keep carefully in mind," she declared, "because we have everything to learn and nothing to teach them. These modest, unassuming people are from 50 to 100 years ahead of us in social and economic progress. I was astounded at the steps they have taken so quietly and so successfully.

"In these Scandinavian countries there is beautiful care of children, and respect for dignified old age. Life is a balanced thing—thoroughly appreciated all through its course."

Scandinavian countries are unperplexed by the problem of increasing populations, crowded slums and unemployment; she pointed out. The population is comfortably stationary with few homes containing more than three children, and all giving them the best care and training of any country in the world.

Ethiopian Situation

At the same meeting, Dr. Malaku Emmanuel Bayen, cousin of Hailie Selassie, Ethiopian emperor, gave a graphic account of conditions in his country, with Italian forces occupying the main cities, but with the hinterland still in active revolt, so that communication between the cities is often possible only by air, he declared.

Polluted Water Release Planned

The Metropolitan District Commission made plans today to open the spillway dam at the Quincy Shore Boulevard to allow water claimed to be polluted to flow into Quincy Bay and Boston Harbor. A city dump has been draining into the creek which has been a favorite bathing spot in this section.

Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, state commissioner of public health said there is evidence that the waters above the artery have been depleted of oxygen. City health officials have condemned the area for bathing.

The city council has received a recommendation from Mayor Thomas S. Burgin to build two $25,000 incinerators to take care of the refuse which has been dumped into the creek at its source in a filling-in project. David McIntosh, president of the council, is in favor of using some of the abandoned granite quarries, some more than 100 feet deep and filled with water.

Sunday Closing Law Violator Convicted

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Arthur C. Smith, proprietor of the Bear Skin Neck Gallery and one of seven persons associated with the Rockport artist colony, was convicted in district court today of keeping his shop open on Sunday.

Although his case was placed on file, without imposition of penalty, Mr. Smith appealed to the superior court. He was released without furnishing security.

The court then proceeded with separate trials of the other defendants, all charged with violation of Sunday closing laws.

Whale

(Continued from Page 9)

large staysail set on a stay-running from the main masthead to the foot of the foremast."

In another year we hope to rerig her as a brigantine by giving her a foretopmast and a fore topgallant mast and crossing four yards on her foremast, he said. Then they will also add a bowsprit to increase her head sail area.

Captain Cory, speaking again for his partner, said they hadn't decided which one would sail as master and first mate. "We are both skippers," he says. Speaking of his crew, he declared he was primarily anxious to get some strong young fellows who loved the sea and weren't afraid to work when the occasion arose. He frowned on the idea of recruiting college graduates who would pay a price for the adventure. "If some of those fellows have what it takes to make a whaler," he commented, "then, of course, we'll find a place for them."

Two small whaleboats have already been secured for the voyage and on board with other equipment stacked hurriedly in various places, consisting of harpoons, lances, lilly-irons the ship looks more like a floating museum than a whaler. When she returns with her decks saturated with whale oil there will be no mistaking her for anything else than what she is, according to the skippers.

Both men have had a varied sea career Captain Cory is only 34 years old but has been going to sea since a youth of 16. Twice he has been shipwrecked. Once off the Point of Antonio, on the western tip of Cuba and another time off Old Providence Island, a little speck on the chart of the West Indies.

He comes rightly of his whaling ambitions, inheriting the business from his grandfather, who was the master of a sailing whale, and his father, who was master of a fishing craft.

Captain Clark comes from Cape Cod and has served many years on steam whalers and has a keen understanding of the industry.

Extradition Of Negro Opposed

Defenders of James Cunningham, alias Eugene Wilson, negro fugitive from a Georgia chain gang, today presented their case to Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Spokesmen for the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Governor to refuse to extradite Cunningham as requested by Fulton county, Georgia authorities.

The Negro escaped from the chain gang 13 years ago after serving six months of a 34-70 year sentence for burglary and receiving stolen goods. He has lived in Boston since that time.

The association contends that his conviction was unconstitutional, because only white people sat on the jury, and that he had a good record here which does not justify returning him for a virtual life sentence.

Pea-Packing Popular

The packing of peas is growing in popularity with California food manufacturers.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many many times have you wondered as you've watched some particular friend put in an appearance for luncheon, tea or dinner in what you'd call the perfect costume ensemble . . . just how she could do it, especially on her meagre clothes allowance. And yet do you realize that it's more than likely that this ensemble, together with her many others, didn't just happen; it took careful planning and a little forethought? At least we'd say that was the case nine times out of ten.

Because, as any well dressed woman will tell you, the business of planning and assembling a wardrobe, regardless of the season, time or place, requires more than a little thought. And fortunately (or unfortunately, in some cases!) money alone can't buy it, either. You've really got to know something about fashions to accomplish your task. And by this we don't necessarily mean that you must know what is right in fashion at the moment, and aim for that, and only that. Far from it! Rather we mean that it might be even better in some cases if women were less sensitive to the nth degree trends of the minute and split-second . . . and a little better acquainted with that which is called fashion sense. Which means a sense of what is right, and not right, for their particular type. Then we'd see fewer downright dowdy women racing around, fewer positively rotund women cavorting around in the girlish type of Dirndl dresses, and candy-striped frocks that go around and around. To say nothing of fewer short women completely submerged under huge hats.

Now all this doesn't mean that you must leave home immediately and go out for extensive study . . . it simply means that a little standing in front of a full-length mirror for a few thoughtful moments will do less harm than good. That is, it will if you have reached the stage where you can look at yourself most impersonally. And not let the fact that you have lovely violet eyes make you completely ignore the fact that your shoulders are too narrow, or too broad. Because then, and only then, will you know just what features and personal idiosyncrasies to play up, and what to apply the pianissimo effect on.

Realizing the importance of all this, Filene's holds a School of Fashion about this time each year. And, though we aren't sure that the registration quota has been reached (such is the interest usually shown) there's just such a School beginning on Aug. 19, under the supervision of their Clothes Institute director, Miss Beatrice Bowery. The program includes lectures on color and make-up, fabrics, corsetry (another important item) and a general discussion of fall trends, as well as their analysis.

♣♣♣

The Latest Thing in Cream Deodorant

Regardless of the season, but especially in the summer months when she's wearing sheers, the fastidious woman sees that her dressing table is equipped with a deodorant. And nice to know about, and even nicer to use, is Odo-Ro-No Ice, which is a new-type cream deodorant that flicks on like vanishing cream, and then disappears, even as it does. No waiting around for it to dry . . . it's amazingly quick in action. And it has a nice fresh fragrance about it. Everywhere . . . for thirty-five cents a jar.

♣♣♣

New Way to Make Your Permanent Last

How many times, at just this stage of the season, have you discovered that, though the top of your head is still in a state of curl, the under part of your hair has grown out to such an extent it simply hangs loose, limp and languid. Without even an attempt at a curl! Slattery's takes care of this problem with eight nape-of-the-neck curls . . . all permanented up for the sum of $5. Which lets you get through until your next regular permanent. This price includes the shampoo and the wave as well, which is really pretty good, we'd say.

Janet Trent

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Take the

S.S. STEEL PIER to PROVINCETOWN

Sails daily 10 A. M. (D. S. T.) from Long Wharf, foot of State St. Return 7:45 P. M. $2 round trip. Children half fare.

100-mile all-day cruise aboard luxurious liner. Dancing, deck games, cafeteria. Two hours ashore at historic Provincetown. A glorious sail. $2 Round Trip.

Moonlight Melody Cruises with continuous dancing every Wednesday—Friday night, 9 to 12. $2 per couple. Free parking at wharf, nights and Sundays. Cape Cod S. S. Co., Long Wharf, foot of State Street, Boston. HUB. 2650.

This is Mrs. Couto, her 4-year-old son Richard, and her electric range.

"ELECTRIC COOKING SO CLEAN AND SURE"

Says **Mrs. Anna Couto,** *51 Dorchester Street, South Boston*

"What do you like best about your electric range?" we asked competent Mrs. Couto. "It's *so clean!*" she told us. "There's no smudge or smoke. And electric cooking is just no work at all, because the automatic oven heat control cooks everything perfectly. With the old stove we used to have, I was always watching the oven — never knew how meals would turn out. An electric range is very economical, too." : : . Electric cooking is the *modern* way, you know. Why not stop in and see the latest 1937 models?

BARGAIN OFFER

Hotpoint "DORIAN"

ELECTRIC RANGE

ONLY $85.50 WITH YOUR OLD STOVE

NO DOWN PAYMENT — UP TO 3 YEARS TO PAY

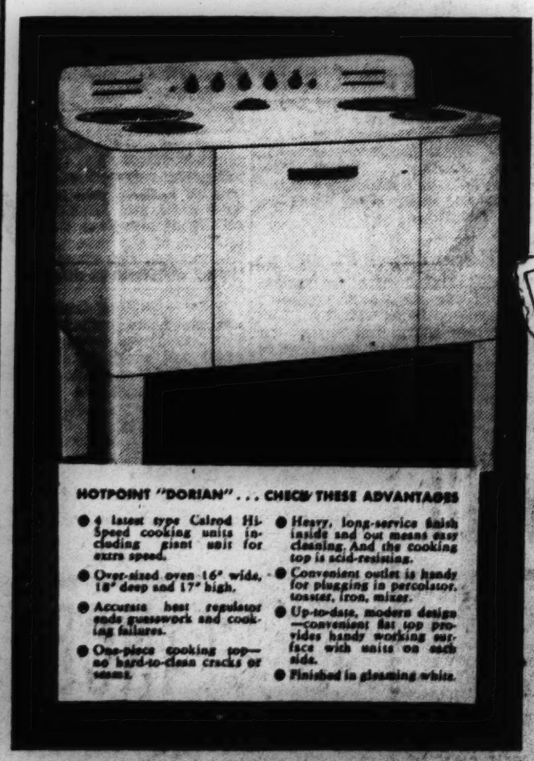
FREE INSTALLATION (*Except in a few cases due to location*)

Switch to ELECTRIC Cooking!

The headline of this advertisement means exactly what it says. Here is an exceptional bargain opportunity to cook the modern, *electric* way . . . to buy a genuine 1937 Hotpoint at the rate of only 9c a day!

Why cook in a sweltering hot kitchen? With an electric range a thick blanket of insulation keeps the heat in the oven — cooks the food and not the cook. And because this heat is oven-retained, two-thirds of the cooking is done with the electricity turned off. No wonder that electric cooking is so economical!

Come in and see how fast this beautiful, efficient new range will cook — how completely *clean* and free from smoke or soot it is. But hurry, before prices go up.



HOTPOINT "DORIAN" . . . CHECK THESE ADVANTAGES

- 4 latest type Calrod Hi-Speed cooking units including giant unit for extra speed.
- Over-sized oven 16" wide, 18" deep and 17" high.
- Accurate heat regulator ends guesswork and cooking failures.
- One-piece cooking top—no hard-to-clean cracks or seams.
- Heavy, long-service finish inside and out means easy cleaning. And the cooking top is acid-resisting.
- Convenient outlet is handy for plugging in percolator, toaster, iron, mixer.
- Up-to-date, modern design—convenient flat top provides handy working surface with units on each side.
- Finished in gleaming white.

NEWS FLASH!

South Boston, Mass., June, 1937—More than 1000 electric ranges will be installed in the low-rent homes being built by the Public Works Administration at the Old Harbor Development.

LESS THAN 9¢ A DAY

NOTE: These liberal terms are available to Edison Service Customers and are payable monthly. Small carrying charge.

AT YOUR Edison Shop

Or Electrical Dealers Department Stores, Furniture Stores

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

New Indoor Bicycle Track

Ride a bicycle for exercise and pleasure. Avoid Traffic Hazards—It pays to be careful. Ride with safety on our indoor track. Competent Instructors—Private Lessons. Bicycles For Sale—Bicyles For Rent. Fun for young and old.

Century Indoor Bicycle Track

36 Scotia Street, Boston KENmore 4279 Rear Fenway Theatre—Near Mass. Station

Appraisers AND Cash Buyers OF Estates - Collections

PRECIOUS GEMS—SILVER FURNITURE ETC.

For Tax Purposes Banks Attorneys

HENRY and JOSEPH HALPER

181 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. BOSTON KENmore 1423

683 Boylston St. Eva Thomas Boston Mass.

KEN. 2394

My Remaining Stock of Choice Merchandise

including

Dresses Coats Suits

Now Reduced 1/3 and 1/2 *of Original Price*

For Immediate Clearance—All Sales Final

Ediphone

Gain Freedom—Dictate As You Make Decisions

Voice writing

THE ATWELL CO

30 FEDERAL ST. BOSTON LIBERTY 7270

Lloyd-Mansfield Company

Optometrists Opticians

Please Make Appointments

Entire Second Floor

47 Winter Street

Corner Tremont St., BOSTON

Phone Liberty 2090

AIR CONDITIONED

Send your Summer formals and play clothes to the place always selected by particular people.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY

BROOKLINE

Beacon 1790 Shore Routes

SALE

Shoes that were 7.50 to 12

NOW 4.95, 5.95, 6.95

Many Arnold Men's Shoes are also included in this Sale.

ARNOLD BOOT SHOP

IN THE HOTEL STATLER - BOSTON

Farm and Home Week Planned At State College at Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 21—Massachusetts State College is making final preparations this week for a record attendance at the nineteenth annual Farm and Home Week, opening Tuesday, continuing through July 30. The college plant will be at its best when the visitors begin to arrive Monday.

A Parent-Teacher Institute will be conducted in connection with Farm and Home Week, opening Monday with Mrs. Paul H. Kelsey of Brookline, head of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, presiding. Mrs. Lydia Anne Lynde of Washington, extension specialist in parent education for the Department of Agriculture, will speak Monday and Tuesday, her address Tuesday being "Modern Highways of Living and Growing." Mrs. Ivanetta W. Smith of Burlington will speak on "Alcohol Education." A tour of the Amherst gardens will be conducted as part of this session.

Highlights in the homemaking program will be: Tuesday, "Dining in the Danish Manner," Martha Smith Fry, New York. "What is a Livable House?" Mrs. Eleanor Manning O'Connor, Boston; Wednesday, "Lighting Our Living Rooms," Ruth B. Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y., the homemakers' dinner at the Lord Jeffrey Inn; Thursday, "Unlimited Horizons," Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Holyoke; Friday, "Fashion Revue," Miss Ruth Trimble, New York, a 4-H Style Revue and a flower arrangement clinic.

Food Preserving

There will be daily exhibitions of food preservation. In the community organization and recreation section of the program will be a round table on playwriting, Tuesday, and presentation of plays chosen from the 1937 contest on that evening in Stockbridge Hall. Wednesday evening a community party will be held in the drill hall. The third annual midsummer festival, designed to show the ways in which folk groups of many lands express their joy in living, will take place Thursday evening in Stockbridge Hall.

Another section of the program with daily meetings will be devoted to the home flower garden. There also will be sections in fruit growing, forestry, dairy and general agriculture, commercial vegetables, nursery operation, beekeeping, lawns, and a meeting for feed dealers on Tuesday.

A conference on taxation and planning will be held Wednesday at Stockbridge Hall. Frederick D. Griggs of Springfield will preside. The speakers will include Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, Inc.; Philip Nichols of Boston; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board; Flavel Shurtleff of New York, and Charles W. Elliott of Washington, chairman of the President's Commission on Natural Resources.

Poultry Convention

The twenty-fifth poultry convention will be held Thursday and Friday in a tent near Stockbridge Hall. A long list of addresses and exhibitions has been arranged. The Associated Women of Massachusetts Farm Bureau will meet Friday in Memorial Hall.

Grange Day will be observed Friday, with Mrs. Mary J. Schindler of Monponsett presiding. Charles M. Gardner of Westfield will speak on "Seventy Years of Sanity," and Mrs. M. C. Wheeler of Northfield will give a talk on "The Hostess House." In the afternoon there will be a musical program of English songs in charge of Mrs. E. W. Cronk of Granby, and selected songs arranged by Mrs. Roger Wells of Williamsburg.

The adult 4-H Leaders' Camp, which opens July 23, will be in session during Farm and Home Week. On Wednesday there will be a band concert by the Middlesex County Training School Band. The annual college livestock parade will be held Thursday afternoon.

Road Asks to Close Branch to Bristol

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21 (AP)—Discontinuance of all passenger service on the Warren - Bristol branch line, serving a territory on the eastern shores of Narragansett Bay, was sought of the public utilities division by the New Haven Railroad.

Michael de Ciantis, chief of the division, said he would assign a date for public hearing. The railroad's petition, signed by Howard S. Palmer, James L. Loomis and Henry B. Sawyer, trustees, maintains passenger service cannot be operated "except at a substantial loss," and that discontinuance "will not unduly affect the public interest."

Action seeking abandonment of the line, for the building of which the railroad years ago tunnelled for more than a mile under the city's east side, climaxes a long campaign of Bristol county civic leaders to increase service on the line.

Cities and Towns In R. I. Begin To Trim WPA Lists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21—Towns and cities in Rhode Island moved today with swiftness to purge their WPA lists of all aliens in order that the quota may be met here. With at least 900 reported to be dropped within the next few weeks, relief officials looked for greater expense to meet an emergency which will result from the Federal government failing to provide aid.

Most of those dropped will be either placed upon the regular municipal rolls or taken under the protective fold of the State Unemployment Relief Commission. However, it was pointed out that in the case of those on the SUR the town or the city must pay a part of the expense while under the Federal project plan the entire cost was made by the government.

When the aliens have been cleared it was estimated that approximately 9000 citizens will be left on the rolls.

The program of elimination is being directed by Farrell D. Coyle, WPA administrator, who formerly headed the SUR. It was said that although the matter of clearing up the small towns will be a comparative easy task, the job in the cities will be much more difficult.

However, in the towns it was explained that the financial problem will be more serious as many of these communities have already estimated their needs for relief in town meetings for the fiscal year and have so appropriated.

As a result of the decision of the WPA to drop aliens and thus pave the way for deportation, if necessary in the future, as public charges, a movement has been started here and in other of the large cities for an examination of the lists of municipal workers so that aliens may be dropped and their positions taken over by citizens.

During the recent strike of the municipal workers here it was charged that there were persons employed by the city who were not citizens. At recent elections, it also was alleged that aliens who were city workers in Central Falls and Woonsocket played a major part in swinging the tide from defeat to victory.

What's Going On in the Arts

Rockport Art Association
Rockport, Mass.

In the Old Tavern headquarters the Rockport Art Association offers the first section of its annual show, to be followed in August by a second display. It possesses a community flavor in that it admits only those who have legitimate claim to residence within the township.

The most ambitious composition is Ann Brockman's "Storm Coming." Centering interest in the standing figure of a young woman holding a child, the painter groups about this focal note six other figures. Around the curve of the beach dash diminutive figures on horseback; while a dramatic background of oncoming storm cloud that darkens the water provides an emotional key. There is tense potential activity in the figures grouped on the beach.

Jon Corbino's "Bathers" tackles a somewhat different problem. His active figures weave themselves into a concentrated knot.

The watercolor section gives opportunity to study more fully the work of individual artists. William McNulty's circus pastel, so well-knit in composition, achieves in small compass the ability to unify the parts without sacrificing a sense of spontaneity. Other highlights in this section are Ann Brockman's "Quarry Moonlight"; Harrison Cady's amusing "Empties from Sienna," and "February," a snow study of backyards, fences and trees by Esther Williams.

Turning from the individuality of the few to the general impression you find the usual facility in landscape and marine painting; a decrease in the number of still-life compositions; sprinkling of topical subjects such as "Flower Service for the Lost Fisherman," by Elinor Goodridge, and "Rainbow Passing Endeavor," by Reynolds Beal; and an occasional portrait or character study with Marguerite S. Pearson's "Portrait of My Father" in the former category, and Maurice Compris' "Rockport Lobsterman" in the latter.

Anthony Thieme, A. T. Hibbard, Yarnall Abbott, Emile A. and Charles P. Gruppe, Stanley Woodward, Antonio Cirino, W. Lester Stevens, May W. Wagner, Gertrude M. Tonsberg, Prescott M. M. Jones and many others are represented.

The subject matter is found largely in America, although the foreign scene creeps in via "Bupelveda," by Max Kuehne, an excellent hill-town conception; "Fishermen's Shacks, Dousmeness," by Herbert Barnett and "The Lace Maker of Gruges," by Jane Freeman.

In sculpture, the Rockport show offers three contributors, Richard Recchia, Viggo Brandt-Ericksen and Aline Davis.

D. G.

Richard Cromwell
As Ludwig in "The Road Back," Now Showing at the Keith Memorial

Water Colors at Doll and Richards

For midsummer fare there has been hung in the smaller gallery of Doll and Richards a selection of water colors.

Subjects for the most part landscapes, the aquarellists seem to convey in these colored washes their joyous response to nature. Water color is a personal medium and it serves no social or didactic purpose as oil does. The pictures at Doll and Richards are pleasant, for the most part, and decorative. They follow faithfully in a tradition which has evolved among painters of America.

Harry Sutton stands out among fellow exhibitors for a broadly handled depiction of "Dusk" to which he has given some deep and rich coloring. Dwight Shepler provides one of his adroit skiing themes. Sears Gallagher contributes a sunny and flowery "Garden by the Sea." Ethel Mechanic reveals an interest in plastic features of the landscape. Her outdoor subjects seem airier and more real than those of her neighbors. Ruel Crompton Tuttle revives the romanticism of Venice in a pallidly colored canal scene. Bessie Ella Hazen paints "Monterey Cypresses" in decorative manner. Lois Whitney does a very fluid portrayal of "Nantucket Salt Marshes."

Other exhibitors are Kay Peterson, Vladimir Pavlosky, William M. Jewell and Yngve Edward Soderberg.

D. A.

Dr. Baxter Takes Up His Job As New President of Williams

Back from a trip in the Maine woods with one of his three sons—a this year's graduate of Phillips Andover Academy—Dr. James Phinney Baxter 3rd, recently chosen as president of his own alma mater, Williams College, began today to familiarize himself with what he called "a job I don't know a great deal about."

A member of the Harvard faculty since 1926, Dr. Baxter graduated from Williams in 1914. While a student there he became senior class president, editor of the college weekly, head of the student council, and valedictorian.

Born in Portland, Me., in 1893, a nephew of Percival P. Baxter, a former Republican governor of Maine, he is the youngest man ever chosen president of Williams.

He will succeed his friend Dr. Tyler Dennett, Pulitzer Prize winner, who resigned recently because of differences with the college trustees over the question of its financial policies.

"I'm sorry Dr. Dennett resigned," Dr. Baxter declared. "He was my candidate for the post three years ago. His three years at Williams have been notable ones. As an alumnus of Williams I feel that he has accomplished much that is constructive."

Dr. Dennett on hearing of the choice of Dr. Baxter as his successor, stated: "I am delighted to learn it. He has been my personal friend for many years and we have rarely been in disagreement on any important matters of policy."

Dr. Baxter is recognized as an authority on naval history. Not long ago he exploded the belief that the Monitor and Merrimac were the first ironclad war vessels constructed, offering proof that both the French and the English had built ironclads a year earlier.

As president of the college in the Berkshires, he stated, he will carry on one of its traditions with great pleasure—the habit of leaving his office occasionally to teach.

The college will continue to keep its enrollment figure at about 800, Dr. Baxter predicted, and will place emphasis upon teaching. He believes, he declared, in college athletics for the entire student body rather than concentration of interest upon a single sport.

Legion Chief Sails

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kan., national commander of the American Legion sails for Europe in the Berengaria today to participate in dedication of American battle monuments in France, Belgium and England. Accompanying him will be Mrs. Colmery, Lyle O. Armel, his aide, and Mrs. Armel, and Harlod K. Philips, national Legion publicity director.

They will be joined in France by other Legionnaires and dignataries, including Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, who sailed last week.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

longer a mystery. This trend has been more apparent this year than in the past chiefly because the session has established an all-time record for length. It seems that the representatives receive their mileage for only one trip a week from their homes to Concord and back. The allowance is 10 cents a mile and the representatives must report once a week to sign the necessary book to entitle him or her to the mileage payment. So far as salary is concerned, each representative gets $200 a session and the current session has been going on since the first week of the year.

Motors Increase

Both automobile and motor boat registrations in New Hampshire are showing an increase over the same date last year. Information released by the State Public Service Commission last week showed that there were 2702 private motor boats registered up to that time compared with 2383 at the same time last year. The Motor Vehicle Commissioner gave out figures showing that total automobile registrations amount to 116,151 this year as compared with 110,195 last year at the same time. This year's registrations include 94,335 pleasure cars and 21,816 commercial vehicles. Last year at the same time 89,698 pleasure cars and 20,497 commercial vehicles had been registered.

Hughes in Mountains

At Sugar Hill in the White Mountains Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes is enjoying his vacation with three-mile daily walks through mountain trails, while down in the summer heat for which Washington is noted the nation's lawmakers are battling over the Supreme Court. The people that Chief Justice Hughes meets at Sugar Hill never mention the debate to him.

Arts and Crafts Show

Plans are being completed for the fourth annual exhibition and fair of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts, to be held at the Laconia Country Club, Aug. 2 to 7. The league through its stores in various parts of the State has developed a business which has brought considerable income into rural homes and has shown many people how to make craftwork profitable.

Wage Rise at Berlin

More than 3000 workers at the Brown Company at Berlin have been granted a 5 cent hourly wage increase. This brings the base rate at the plant to 55 cents an hour. Last January a 10 per cent increase brought the base rate to 50 cents an hour. Logging activities of the next few months planned by the Brown Company will require so much labor that the firm was obliged to appeal to the state employment service to obtain several thousand workers to go into the woods.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	July 23	Cherbourg	July 29	July 23 1:00 pm	July 23 8:00 pm
Champlain	July 24	Plymouth	July 31	July 23 8:00 pm	July 24 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26 4:00 pm	July 26 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*President Pierce		July 31	July 26 4:00 pm	July 26 8:00 pm
Maunawili	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 29 4:00 pm	July 29 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 4	July 30 4:00 pm	July 30 8:00 pm

*(San Francisco.)

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

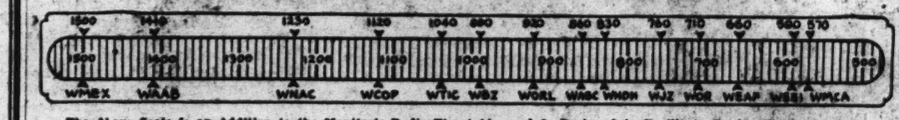
Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Midweek Matinee	Animal News Club	"Kidoodlers"	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:15 Quartet recital	Doris Tirrel, organ	"While the City Sleeps"	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sports Revue; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	John Johnston, baritone	Sports Revue; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport talk	News; music; sketch	New England Stories	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, new	"Musical Roundup"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	'Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day, songs	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; t'lks; mus.	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade	Alan Roberts, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Beatrice Lillie; Al Rick-	"One Man's Family";	Orchestra, chorus, so-	Wonder Strings
8:15 ica: sketch; orch.	ey's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	loists	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Ken Murray; Os-	Helen Menchen in "Her	Serenade: Wayne King	United States Marine	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 wald; Ginskie's Or.	Second Husband"	and orchestra	Band concert	Frank Ward's Orchestra
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Goldman Band Concert;	"Town Hall Tonight";	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	25th anniversary; Dr.	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	Henry Weber	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	E. F. Goldman, conduc-	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Esplanade Concert	Tempo King, songs
9:45 soloist; orchestra	tor	den's Orchestra; guests	Esplanade Concert	Community Sing
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	Rep. Jennings Randolph	"Your Hit Parade";	"From the Ends of the	Community Sing
10:15 work drama	Carol Weymann, songs	Salter's Orchestra; vo-	Earth"; drama	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Gogo DeLys; songs	NBC Minstrel Show	cal soloists	Melodies From the	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:45 Gov. H. Emerich	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies; soloists; concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Rondelay	News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30 Will Osborne's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:45 Will Osborne's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Barney Rapp's Orch	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Day's End; organ

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 As You Like It	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 As You Like It	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; dra-	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speakers
9:45 Bachelor's Children	matic sketch; news	Music; comment	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Elon Boys	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Bachelors"; songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 U. S. Marine Band	Viennese Ensemble	Today's Children; sk	Don and Ted; pianists	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Melodie Tones"
11:15 Mr. Sunshine; talk	"Personal Column"	Dedication of NBC in	Musical program	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Washington; music	News Service	Song recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	speakers	Organ recital	New England news
12:00 Continental music	News; Noonday Little	NBC dedication	Freudber's Orchestra	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch	Jerry Blaine and Orch.	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Vocalists and orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Vocalists and orchestra	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Hal Gordon, tenor	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Midday service; talk;	In the Music Room
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; soloist	Marjorie Mills Hour	sacred music	In the Music Room
2:00 Rambles in Rhythm	orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Popular songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Farm and Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Louise Wilcher; organ	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	It's a Woman's World	Sports reports	"Old Songs and New"
2:45 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum; talk	"Men of the West"	Sports reports	"Old Songs and New"
3:00 Theater Matinee	Light Opera Company;	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Federal Theater: "Por-
3:15 Theater Matinee	H. Sanford's concert or	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	traits in Oil"
3:30 Do You Remember?	"Caballeros"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
3:45 Do You Remember?	"Rhythm and Romance"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; Community	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:15 Radio Bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"Waltz Favorites"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Current Questions	Lucille and Lanne	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie; songs	Studio musicale	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sports reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 "The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us"	Johnnie Johnston: songs	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport col.	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amor 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Russell Dorr, songs	"Healani"	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Serenade: popular music	What Would You Do?
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Serenade: popular music	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 New England Music	Roy Shields's Revue	Vallee Hour: Ricardo	International Salon: so-	"Wonder Strings"
8:15 Camp	Roy Shields's Revue	Cortez; Joe Cook; Russ	loist; chorus; orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 New England Music	Robin Hood Dell concert;	Brown and Dorothy	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Camp	Vladimir Golschmann,	Lhaire; Gene Austry; ac.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Parade: Ray Perkins
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	guest conductor; Mi-	Charles Winninger with	"Hobby Lobby"	Jack Ward, pianist
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	nor orchestra	Show Boat; soloists;	"Hobby Lobby"	Olympian Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; Will	comedy sketch; Mad-	Pat Barnes Opera	"Midweek Forum"
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Collective Action Main-	ern Choir; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Your Adventure"	tain Peace? Speak-	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Midweek Forum"
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	ers	Burns; Quartet; Che-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	"Music Hall"; Varieties;	rus; guest artists;	"Musical Revue"; vocal	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 Dramatized news	Al Short's Orch.	Johnny Trotter's Orch	soloists; Henry Web-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. B. Ridgeon; news	News; Rondelay	Yankee News Service	er's Orchestra	Elder Horn Revival
11:15 Frank Dailey's Or	NBC program	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Grif Williams's Orch.	Elder Horn Revival
11:30 Will Osborne's Or	NBC program	"Northern Lights"	Ted Lewis' Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Will Osborne's Or	NBC program	"Northern Lights"	Ted Lewis' Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

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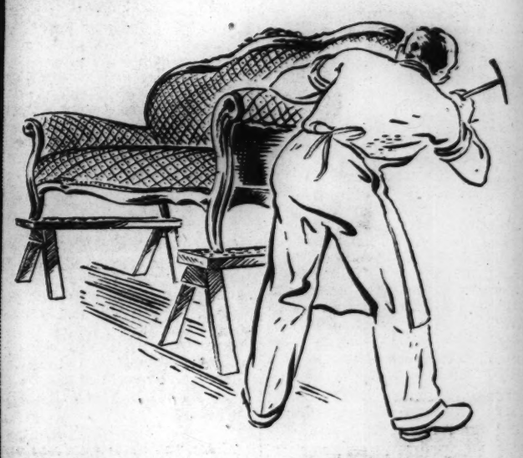

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Junior Yachting—Bee Pitcher Excited About His Batting Average—Bowl Tennis

Squantum Continues to Lead; Aicardi Wins First Race Today

BULLETIN

The ninth and last race of the South Shore junior sailing championship was called off this morning as the back-stay bridle of Squantum's Indian broke, disabling the craft one-half hour after the start.

South Boston had taken an early lead and led the other seven crews around the course.

After examining the Squantum boat the judges decided on a resail this afternoon.

Standings of the Clubs

Squantum	51½
Wollaston	47
Duxbury	45¼
Quincy	44½
South Boston	43¼
Cohasset	42
Hingham	38¼
Scituate	33
Wellfleet	18

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 21 — South Boston's Billy Aicardi took the first race of the final day's sailing in the Finlay Cup series for the South Shore junior championship held off the Squantum Club this morning with a minute lead over Wollaston's John Carolton.

Squantum's defending crew, helmed by Ronnie Darling, continued to hold 4½ points lead over Wollaston.

A light and shifting southeast wind prevailed as the crews raced over the windward leeward to Hangman's Island and back.

Cohasset's Link Bernard, replacing Bill Annian, took the start with a port hitch along with Hingham and Quincy. South Boston, Cohasset and Wollaston headed for the Squantum shore, followed later by Duxbury and Scituate.

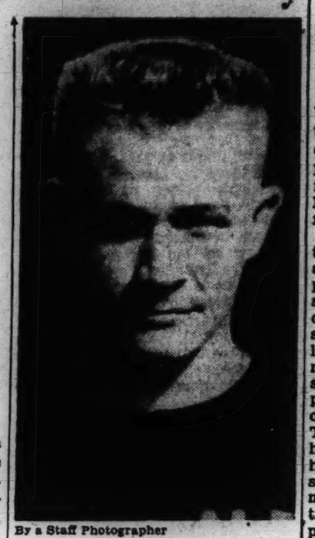
Cohasset soon came about and headed for Hingham's Holt Junior, who held the lead at this point.

Meanwhile Squantum and Quincy, the leaders in the standing this morning, played the Wollaston shore in a tacking duel, Wellfleet following.

Aicardi, with a winning slant from the Squantum shore, headed out toward the middle of the bay and commanded the leaders. Wilde was close on his heels with his Wollaston craft.

The order at the windward buoy was South Boston, Wollaston, Duxbury, Hingham, Scituate, Squantum, Cohasset, Quincy and Wellfleet.

The order at the finish was South Boston, Wollaston, Duxbury, Hingham, Squantum, Scituate, Quincy, Cohasset and Wellfleet.



By a Staff Photographer

Ronnie Darling
Captain, Squantum Y. C. Crew

South Shore Shorts

It seems that every year, the Squantum crew is mixed up with some protest. Last year, Ronnie Darling and his mates were disqualified after a protest in the early races of the series, and this year the same crew was disqualified by the judges for barging across the starting line. These protests go back further than just last year, too. In fact for the last five years Squantum has been disqualified in at least one race.

* * *

In winning the championship in the last four out of six years, Squantum crews have been forced to make spectacular comebacks. In the other two years, protests sent the crews reeling back into second and third positions. After last year's apparent setback Skipper Darling made a remarkable return to winning form and eked out the championship. Monday, after being disqualified in the first race, he scored a second and a first to jump back into running. Yesterday, he scored a second, fifth, third and first in the four respective races to jump to a five-point lead over Quincy.

* * *

One of the features of this year's junior races are the "Squantum sailorettes," "chief cooks and bottle washers, and any other complaints, if you please." About 12 girls, under the able direction of Franny Allbright, organizer of the "sailorettes," wait on the hungry juniors and see to it that visitors and club members alike are comfortable.

* * *

There was some clever spinnaker handling yesterday by the Duxbury, Squantum and South Boston crews on many occasions. South Boston picked up three boats off the wind in the second race of the day, finally finishing a third.

* * *

There are quite a few inexperienced spinnaker sheetmen in these races. Coming from ports where boats with spinnakers are not raced, such crews as Wellfleet, Hingham and Scituate are handicapped in racing against much more experienced spinnaker handlers. Their work must be commended.

W. A. D.

Manager Hornsby Relieved of Duties

ST. LOUIS, July 21 (AP)—Donald L. Barnes, president of the St. Louis Browns, today announced that Manager Rogers Hornsby had been relieved of his duties effective today. Barnes said the action was "taken for the good of the Browns."

The president of the American League baseball club said Hornsby's contract, which ran through the 1938 season, was so written it could be "broken at the discretion of the club."

Jim Bottomley, coach and reserve first baseman, was named acting manager.

New Interest Expected With Cup Play Over

With the interzone final round in the Davis Cup competition over and the United States slated to meet Great Britain as a result of Don Budge's five-set victory, a renewed interest in the historic Longwood Bowl tennis proceedings is hoped for by the officials.

In the men's singles, played yesterday afternoon, all seeded players advanced in easy style—none being pressed for a third set. Wilmer Allison, seeded No. 1 by the Longwood officials, though winning in straight sets from Richard Harty of Brookline and Dartmouth, 6—2, 6—4, did not seem to have the stamina necessary to carry the game by sheer power and was forced to rely more on his superior court generalship. Though there is little doubt that he failed to play the bang-up game he is capable of yesterday, thereby saving himself for the later and more difficult matches, at the same time it appeared he would have to play a better brand of tennis than that shown yesterday when he meets men of greater experience and forehand power.

Allison Plans to Rest

Just before time for his second-round match, having been awarded the first-round match through a default, Allison admitted that he would have to do far better than he is doing at present if he is to be successful in retiring the Bowl.

"As soon as this tourney is over it is home for me and a good long rest," he said as he wended his way through well-wishers on his way to do battle with the Dartmouth ace. "Unless all the others play left-handed I hardly see a chance for me here," he continued, "and even then it looks bad as there are some good lefties."

Though affairs are not quite as bad as Wilmer seems to picture it, one feels sure that the Texas veteran will find a lot of up-hill going before he even hits the finals. With all the seeded stars advancing, the show put on by the Murphy twins was a display of skill that may well prove good enough to upset the listings of the committee. At least the unassuming twins, Bill and Chet, have served notice that they are in "big time" tennis for some time to come.

Smiling "Lefty" Dick Murphy, present Bay State champion and seeded No. 3, won in straight sets over Everett Collins of Longmeadow, but no doubt his meeting on court 10 against stocky-built Norbert Burgess of Chicago will prove a real hurdle. It will be no upset to some should young Norbert be the victor in this exchange. The Windy City youth showed strong against local A. H. Stitt, winning in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2. Though short and of heavy build, contrary to the average thought of tennis physique, Norbert is a hard hitter and extremely cool at critical moments.

The Murphy twins, seeded players in the doubles but unmentioned as to singles prospects, continued to be the focus of admiration that always goes to newcomers in their successful climb upward. Having caused considerable comment the first day of play, many followed their progress through the second round of competition and were not unhappy to see them both emerge victorious in straight sets. Chet found little difficulty in eliminating Sumner Rodman, local public parks title holder, 6—0, 6—1, but brother Bill had to extend himself the last set, winning by 6—3, 7—5 over Clark Richards Jr., of Springfield.

Seeded Teams Advance

In the opening round of men's doubles, played late in the afternoon, all seeded players advanced to the second round. Mulloy and Jarvis, seeded No. 1, were the only listed players forced to go to three sets, but they made short work of the deciding set, 6—1, in their victory over the Stephens brothers.

In the men's doubles, it seems most difficult to predict a winner—all four top-seeded combinations being of good strength and seemingly almost even.

This afternoon sees a continuation of the men's singles entering the third round of play and will be followed by the second round of men's doubles.

Tennis Topics—High-light of afternoon play . . . Harmon vs. W. Murphy. . . . Murphy twins better quit each other's shoes—they differ in that respect. . . . Now that Budge came through maybe the gallery will leave the club-house radio for the courts. . . . Contestants have chance to indulge in terp'-si-chore'-an art tonight in their honor. . . . Allison met a Stephens on court 12 today.

Mahoney Scores Upset

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Jack Mahoney of Jackson Heights, N. Y., 22-year-old University of Virginia sophomore, opened the fourth day of the eastern clay court tennis championship with the second major upset of the tournament when he defeated second-seeded Ernest Sutter of New Orleans, 7—5, 7—5, at Jackson Heights yesterday.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	23	.701
Chicago	50	32	.610
Detroit	47	31	.603
Boston	43	34	.563
Cleveland	37	38	.493
Washington	30	46	.400
St. Louis	28	48	.368
Philadelphia	23	53	.303

Results July 20

New York 5, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).
New York 9, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 4, Washington 3 (10 innings).
Detroit 10, Boston 9 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	50	30	.625
New York	51	31	.622
Pittsburgh	43	32	.573
St. Louis	42	37	.532
Boston	37	44	.457
Brooklyn	33	45	.423
Cincinnati	31	48	.392
Philadelphia	31	50	.383

Results July 20

Boston 9, St. Louis 3.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 1 (10 innings).
Chicago at Philadelphia, postponed.

Top-Seeded at Longwood

By a Staff Photographer

Wilmer Allison **Sarah Palfrey Fabyan**

United States Team Picked to Win Decisive Challenge-Round Victory

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 21 (AP)—With Don Budge's sensational triumph yesterday the United States qualified to face Great Britain's weakened cup-holding forces in the challenge round starting Saturday. And unless the experts are all wrong, the Americans should score decisively over the British and take the cup back to the United States for the first time since it was lost to the French at Germantown in 1927.

There may have been more stirring Davis Cup matches in the past than the duel Budge and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm fought yesterday, but nobody could remember them.

Cheer Victor and Vanquished

Reaching the very pinnacle of his form, yet beaten in the first two sets by the inspired German, Budge simply conjured the next three sets out of the hat and left the famed court with the crowd of 5000 shouting his name and cheering just as loudly for the handsome, lion-hearted lad he defeated.

Trailing 2 to 1 at the start of the final day's play, Germany drew level at 2 to 2 when Heinrich Henkel trounced Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta in the opening singles duel, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

So the outcome of the series rested with Budge and von Cramm and when the Oakland (Calif.) red head finally whipped the titled Teuton after a 2½ hour struggle, 6—8, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6, there were some strange scenes among the ivy and geraniums of this famous court.

In the first row, Suzanne Lenglen, five times winner of the Wimbledon women's championship, stood for 10 minutes applauding even after the two rivals had disappeared. Farther back, big Bill Tilden who has been saying that the German was the best amateur in the world, all but cried when the fair-haired lad was beaten.

And in the press box, silent old gentlemen who have come to expect brilliance after watching such stars as Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Henri Cochet, and Fred Perry, stood up in their seats and pounded their hands almost raw at the sparkling exhibition Budge and von Cramm put up.

Budge and von Cramm hardly had left the court before the experts began speculating on what chances there were of Capt. Walter L. Pate changing the American lineups before tackling the British.

Parker May Play

There is no doubt, of course, that Budge will handle two singles matches and the doubles along with blond Gene Mako of Los Angeles. But it appeared likely that Grant would yield the second singles assignment to Frankie Parker, of Milwaukee.

Grant, as a matter of fact, was so upset over losing both his singles matches against Germany, that he declared he was through with cup competition and wouldn't play against Great Britain even if chosen.

Even if Grant, when he has had time to get over his disappointment, should reconsider his decision about retiring from cup competition, some critics thought it would be good policy for Pate to switch to Parker. The Milwaukee youngster played brilliantly in the All-England championships, reaching the semifinals before bowing to Budge who then went on to whip von Cramm in straight sets for the title. Parker, as a matter of fact, won one set from Budge, the only one the Californian had lost during his British campaign this year until yesterday.

The British team is definitely settled with Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin and young Charles Hare handling the singles and C. R. D. Tuckey and Frank H. D. Wilde playing doubles. Hare replaces Fred Perry, now a professional, while Wilde owes his place on the team as a result of the illness of George Patrick Hughes, Tuckey's usual doubles partner.

Sandy Bay Wins The Fifth Race

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 21—Sandy Bay won the fifth race of the Curtis Cup series with Pleon second, Swampscott, in fourth place, still maintains a lead for the trophy of five full points.

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 21 — Swampscott's crew moved a step nearer the Curtis Cup this morning with a fine windward leg in light air on which C. Barber Dunwoody and his crew climbed from sixth to first place. Swampscott did an outstanding job of light weather sailing and their task was made easier by the failure of leading crews to cover the point leaders closely. The victory was actually poetic justice as Swampscott was twice deprived of victories in other attempts to sail this fourth race yesterday because of a series of breakdowns in other boats. Swampscott now has a good lead for the series over Corinthian and appears headed for the distinction of winning the North Shore junior championship in the first year of their return to competition after a long absence.

The summary:

Curtis Cup Series

First morning race, triangular, 4 miles:

Crew and Skipper	El. time	Pts.
Swampscott, C. B. Dunwoody	1.01.31	25¼
Eastern, J. D. McBeath	1.03.55	15¼
Corinthian, S. J. Connolly 3d	1.04.17	18¼
Annisquam, K. Cornwell	1.05.23	18
Sandy Bay, D. Carter	1.07.09	9
Pleon, C. Loring Jr.	1.08.08	17¼
Eastern Point, P.Cunningham	1.09.07	9

Champion Beaten In Quarterfinals

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 21 (AP) — The defending champion, Robert Low, of Wallingford, Conn., was defeated by M. C. Hopper, Tulsa, Okla., in the quarterfinals today of the national juniors' interscholastic tennis championships. Hopper won in straight sets, 7—5, 9—7, 6—2.

Five-set matches were necessary to allot the three places won yesterday.

Dick McKee, Miami Beach, Fla., turned back George Counts, Oklahoma City, Okla., in a brilliantly played see-saw battle, 6—1, 9—7, 6—8, 5—7, 7—5.

Another southerner, Billy McGehee, representing Fortier High, New Orleans, fourth seeded entry, won over Henry H. Daniels, Wallingford, Conn., 0—6, 9—7, 5—7, 8—6, 6—4.

Billy Gillespie of Scarborough (N. Y.) School, battled 3½ hours with William Umstaedter, Millburn, N. J., to win, 6—8, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. Umstaedter is national indoor boys' champion.

Von Bernuth Leads The Way Into Third Round

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 21 (AP)—Anton F. von Bernuth of New York, a former winner, led the way into the third round of the New Hampshire State-White Mountains tennis championship yesterday, with a 6—1, 6—1 triumph over Otto Dohrenwend, also of New York.

Jackson Dick of North Hatley, Que., top-seeded foreign entry, and Frederick Kuser of Trenton, N. J., joined him there with victories over the Wieners brothers, August and Bill, from North Lovell, Maine, Dick beating August, 6—4, 6—0, and Kuser downing William, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

In women's singles, Esther Edwards, ranking player of Hartford, Conn., and Katharine Hubbell of Dedham, Mass., advanced handily. Miss Edwards topped Patricia Pike, New York, 6—2, 6—1, and Miss Hubbell removed Mary Fuller of Rye, N. H., daughter of former Massachusetts Governor Alvan T. Fuller, 6—2, 6—4.

Other results included:

Women's singles, second round—Billie Kerney, Trenton, N. J., defeated Mrs. J. S. Mills, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1; Virginia Hill, Barton, Vt., defeated Mrs. Craig Whitney, Mount Kisco, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2.

Men's singles, second round—Louis Wheeler, California, defeated William Adams, Watertown, N. Y., 6—4, 6—1; Theodore Carter, Manchester, defeated Edward Kuser, Trenton, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

Men's doubles, first round—Wheeler and Carter defeated Donald M. Gordon and Arthur Nelson, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—1; Fred Kuser, Trenton, N. J., and Samuel Rockwell, Andover, Mass., defeated Robert Hubbard Jr. and Austin Hubbard, Redlands, Calif., 6—1, 6—1.

Bush Boasts Of Two Hits After Stopping Cards

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Boy, did you see me hit those line drives? They were base hits in any man's league! Just a hittin' pitcher, fellows, just a hittin' pitcher."

Guy Bush did a fair job of pitching against the Cardinals yesterday, as the Bees won the series opener, 5 to 3, but under the showers at the conclusion of the afternoon, the slim, dark-complexioned veteran was more excited about his batting average than his effectiveness on the mound.

"I made only six hits all last season," smiled Mississippi Guy, "but I'll sure beat that record this year. Those two today were numbers three and four, with almost half the season to go. Say, maybe Bill (McKechnie) will put me in the outfield when this old arm goes!"

Remind Regulars

Bush's attitude is typical of all big league pitchers. They talk more about their hitting than about their pitching. And if they have a good day at bat, when several of the regulars are unable to deliver, those regulars are usually reminded of the fact more than once.

Bush, did, however, play an important part in the Bees' triumph yesterday. He started two rallies with singles to center field and scored each time. In the sixth and eighth innings he pushed clean drives in the general direction of Pepper Martin, who was patrolling the middle garden for the Cardinals.

On the mound, Bush yielded 10 hits, but was aided by smart fielding and his own ability to bear down in the pinches. It was his sixth victory, as compared with 11 defeats. It also was the third Bee triumph this season in 12 starts against the Red Birds.

Those who watched yesterday's game saw a grand exhibition of the type of baseball Bill McKechnie's crew has been playing against these tough western foes. The Cardinals present the most hustling gang in the league, but the locals outhustled them yesterday. It was fine defensive ball that put the Bees across in that series opener.

For instance, Ray Mueller took the sting out of a Cardinal rally with a great throw in the sixth inning. Pitcher Bob Weiland had let off with a single to right-center and was advanced to second by Bordagaray's one-baser to practically the same spot. The future looked dark for Bush with the heavy end of the batting order coming up and no one out.

Mueller's Throw

But on the first pitch to Brown, Mueller, who is catching regularly in the absence of the injured Al Lopez, whipped the ball down to Shortstop Rabbit Warstler at second base and caught Weiland flat-footed off the bag. It was quick thinking on the part of Mueller and a perfect throw. As Brown and Medwick later singled, scoring a pair of runs, this sparkling defensive gem was a big help.

Two innings previously, a sensational throw by Vince Di Maggio in center field had caught the speedy Brown trying to go from first to third on a Padgett single. Vince's arm is one of the best in baseball.

Diamond dust . . . Tony Cuccinello drove in three runs—with a double in the sixth and an infield out in the eighth . . . Padgett ran far and fast to right-center field for Tony's two-bagger, but dropped the ball after reaching the spot in time . . . Two errors at third base by Bordagaray gave the locals an unearned run in the fifth without making a hit . . . Little Rabbit Warstler contributed three of his team's eight hits off Lefty Bob Weiland . . . Dizzy Dean joins the Cardinals today and may pitch against McKechnie's freshman ace, Lou Fette.

The Cardinals play a single at the Beehive tomorrow and then do not come back until late next month . . . They need pitchers in their struggle to keep pace with the Cubs and Giants in the National League pennant race . . . The Bees, incidentally, are six games behind the Cards, who occupy fourth place in the standing . . . The Red Sox lost another yesterday, making five in a row . . . Their pitching has made a daily habit of turning sour in the late innings.

Sport Briefs

CHESTER, N. J., July 21 (AP) — William Dee, 73, who claimed to have pitched the first curve ball in baseball history, passed on today.

Dee said he learned the trick accidentally when the seam on the ball cover tore one day while he was warming up. He always said he first used the curve in a game played by the Chester team on June 5, 1881. The opposing batters, in that sandlot game, he related, just swung and couldn't do a thing.

* * *

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Plans for the Pan-American automobile race at Roosevelt Raceway, tentatively scheduled for Labor Day, have been abandoned by the management of the Long Island track.

The need for more time in which to build cars capable of offering foreign drivers a serious argument was given as the reason for the cancellation. The George Vanderbilt Cup race, won on July 5 by Bernd Rosemeyer of Germany, will be renewed next year.

* * *

DETROIT, July 21 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane, the Detroit Tigers' catcher-manager, donned a uniform today for the first time since last May and worked out a short time with his team.

Mickey caught a few balls during the morning workout. After talking with the players he left before game time to go fishing.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Yachting and Polo

NEW YORK, July 21—Yachting, both the old-fashioned kind, and with the addition of a motor, is now at the greatest expansion that has ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic and, by the time the America's Cup races are staged off Newport, there will be a great problem in handling the spectator fleet, if the developments already seen continue.

The fleet engaged in Larchmont Week is already more than a third larger than the opening gathering in any previous year, and considerably exceeds the greatest gathering it has already had, with the chances of a still greater increase before the week ends.

All of the more than 300 yachts on Long Island Sound may be counted on to be present early for the Newport gathering, and they will be only an incident compared with the 1000 cruisers, both outboard and regular motor yachts. So special arrangements to give the Ranger and Endeavour II room for their own race will be a problem that will require a police fleet of major proportions. Even in the Larchmont regatta, special regulations to govern the races had to be adopted, and these will also be necessary for the New York Yacht Club cruise.

The Greatest Year

So it is safe to say that this is the greatest year for the sport even without the fillip of the general belief that T. O. M. Sopwith's challenge is likely to deprive the United States of its leading trophy, for the first time. This is freely stated wherever experts are gathering nowadays. With that addition, eyes are turned continuously toward the final tuning up, both of the challenger and Ranger.

It is really the constant expansion of small-size one-design groups, such as the star class and the special New York Yacht Club one designers, which were put out by Sparkman & Stephens as an experiment, but have kept them busy turning out more and more as their virtues became apparent, that has been the leading cause of the expansion. Then again cruising itself has become popular with many who had previously regarded yachting as a costly sport.

This is partly due to the tremendous expansion of motorboating. Every owner of a hull and an outboard motor, and they are legion, is always impressed with the virtues of sailing, and the opportunity to combine the two has led to the introduction of actual sailing boats as a feature to motorboat shows, with great success in increasing interest in the motorless craft.

Former Cow Puncher Shines

So every available sheet of water shows groups of white sails working round the stakeboats, weaving patterns like swans, while the motorboats hover around like gulls on the lookout for prey.

The result of the opening round of big-time polo, just concluded, brings forward as a candidate for the highest honors a figure that clings closer to the foreign type from Australia or the Argentine, than our native stars. Cecil Smith, the leader and star scorer of Old Westbury, which captured the Meadow Brook Cups on Sunday, is a real oldfashioned cow puncher, who earned his place in the sun like the fabled Virginian of Owen Wister, herding the cattle on the wide plains of Texas, and training his own ponies down there for the play up here. He has had to learn his play on the hoof, so to speak, and his success causes more comment than that of those who have developed as the result of training at school, college or at home. He has already attained the second highest handicap, nine, and his performances this year indicate that the ultimate goal of 10, now allotted to Thomas Hitchcock Jr. and Stewart B. Iglehart, both of whom were unable to bring their teams to the top, is not far from his grasp. A midyear promotion is uncommon, but this might happen in view of the approach of an open championship which threatens to rival the finest of international play.

The next series of games is limited to teams of 12-goal handicap, so that those using high-goal stars will have to combine with novices to some extent and the perennial discussion as to high and low combinations as against fours of medium players depending on team work, will again arise. The next 20-goal affair will not start until the junior championships at Point Judith early next month, while the 30-goal or better teams are reserved for the final open championships.

Oxford-Cambridge Team Wins Again

HAMILTON, Ont., July 21 (AP)—The track teams of Oxford and Cambridge Universities scored the third victory of their overseas campaign yesterday over the Hamilton Olympic Club, 9 to 4, but Arthur Godfrey Kilner Brown, track Cambridge quarter-miler, was beaten in his specialty by Johnny Loaring of the University of Western Ontario.

Loaring, like Brown, an Olympian last year, came roaring up the stretch to nip Brown in the last three strides. The time was 48.8s. Loaring also won the 220-yard low hurdles in 24.8s. for the day's only double win. Brown did not compete in the 880.

Allan Pennington, No. 1 sprinter of the English team, won the 220 in 22.4s., and C. A. J. Emery, another invader, set a two-mile record for Canada when he ran the distance in 9m. 20.6s.

Ace at Old Orchard

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, July 21 (AP)—Justice Paul St. Germain, Montreal, P. Q., a southpaw golfer, aced the 125-yard 12th hole at the Old Orchard Country Club here yesterday, using a No. 5 iron. Playing with him were J. L. Dansereau, Montreal; Mrs. R. I. Archambault and T. E. La Salle.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	53	38	.582
Columbus	53	39	.576
Toledo	51	40	.560
Indianapolis	46	41	.529
Kansas City	42	45	.483
Milwaukee	43	46	.483
St. Paul	38	53	.404
Louisville	33	55	.375

Results July 20

Indianapolis 4, Columbus 1.
Toledo 7, Louisville 6.
Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 11, Kansas City 5.

Murray Wins Quebec Title

MONTREAL, July 20 (CP)—Bob Murray of Montreal won the Quebec singles tennis title by trouncing Ross Wilson of Toronto in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1, yesterday. He also holds the Ontario crown won earlier this month at Ottawa.

Seeded Players In Fourth Round

With the opening of the second day of play for women in the Longwood Cricket Club's invitation tennis tourney, that division was off to a good start with all the seeded players advancing to the fourth round.

The morning play saw only one contest that might be listed as an upset, namely, when Hope Knowles of Philadelphia defeated Eleanor Dawson of Piedmont, Calif., in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Knowles, the sensation of the present tourney, is only in her second season of tourney play. The 17-year-old daughter of a former State Senator from Southboro was born and raised in Massachusetts, but for the past five winters has made her home in Philadelphia, where her father is headmaster of the William Penn Charter School for boys. There, under the able tutelage of the school coach, Ed Faulkner, she has developed the stroke that has thus far carried her to victory. Using the boys as opponents, though she has beaten them all, she carried on in the hope that some day she might give her coach his desire of seeing her win a "big time" tournament. Although there is little doubt that she will be eliminated before she reaches the finals due to a lack of experience, she has heaped glory on herself through her splendid drive to this point.

Mrs. Fabyan Extended

One of the most interesting matches of the morning took place on the No. 6 court, when Sarah Palfrey Fabyan met with the stiffest competition she has yet encountered in this tourney. Her opponent, Mrs. Tokuko Nakano, present champion of Japan and champion of the Hawaiian Islands for the past nine years, carried the first set to her in a most determined way. Playing a quiet and accurate game that seemed to disconcert the favorite for a time, the foreign star exhibited unusual strength in the first set, which she won from the No. 1 seeded woman by the decisive score of 6—2. The uncanny ability of Mrs. Nakano to work the side lines by mere inches proved to be the deciding factor in this play. Running Mrs. Fabyan from one side of the court to the other, the Japanese champion finished off the points with well-placed line shots—many times causing dust to fly. In the second set the Longwood player seemed to hit her stride and won easily, 6—1. This decisive turn was due more to better placements and magnificent net work than to any let down on the part of her opponent.

Steadies

In the third and deciding set of the match, after a short rest period, a rejuvenated Mrs. Fayban took to the court to outplay her little opponent in every stage. In this last set her placements were even better than in the preceding set and she showed her old-time form that will be necessary for a victory among such top-notchers as are present. The Bay State girl always seems to be a little erratic in her first set, only to steady down in the latter stages.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn found little opposition in outplaying Virginia Ellis of Brookline, 6—0, 6—0. Likewise seventh seeded Bonnie Miller Blank of Los Angeles had things her own way in downing Grace Surber of New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Two hits in four trips to the plate at Boston yesterday tacked another point back onto the batting average of Joe Medwick, giving the Cardinal clouter a percentage of .412, 27 points better than that of any other member of the "big six."

A new member appeared in veteran Sam West of the St. Louis Browns, who edged the Senators' Cecil Travis out of third place in the American League with a four-for-nine performance against the Yanks.

The big six (top three in each league):

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	78	308	77	127	.412
P. Waner, Pirates	79	317	61	122	.385
Gehrig, Yankees	79	293	71	111	.379
Hartnett, Cubs	53	189	31	64	.379
Di Maggio, Yankees	73	308	78	114	.370
West, Browns	69	282	45	94	.350

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Business and Industry

U. S. Recovery Seen Likely to Exceed That of Other Nations

Commerce and Finance

Silk Men Urged To Place Quality Emphasis in Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the first Fashion and Silk Merchandise Forum held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel it was reported that there is a strong trend toward luxury silks for fall and at the same time it was predicted that silk would eventually return to its former predominating position as "queen" of textile fibers, through renewed emphasis on quality standards and better merchandising.

Approximately 500 retail executives heard speakers at the session urging better advertising and display to correct poor merchandising and promotional practices, which coupled with "lack of forcefulness in bringing forth the real virtues of silk," were blamed for the decline in the use of silk here. Nearly 200 silk fabrics for Fall were on display at the forum.

Paolino Gerli, president of the Guild, expressed the new optimism in the industry and said that "the time is at hand for the same deep satisfaction that the old-time silk man used to derive from the silk business."

Philip Vogelman, president of the Onondaga Silk Company, hit out at the "apologetic attitude displayed in the retailing of silk," declaring silk is promoted through advertising only when this product is on sale for 59 cents on the dollar.' He reported a definite demand for silks that are new in texture and design,' and challenged the view that "new textures can only be produced in synthetic yarns."

Harold W. Brightman, vice-president of L. Bamberger & Co., urged the industry to take the lead in fabric identification and labeling. He added:

"The real place of silk is in the quality field, where prices are not cheap, but where the ultimate price is brought down by the advantages of durability and long wear. It is therefore up to the silk manufacturers themselves to establish and maintain such standards as will enable the retailer, and more important, the consumer, to recognize the inherent quality and intrinsic value of good silk."

Cotton Spinning In June Holding At 137 P. C. Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau announced that the cotton spinning industry operated at 137.0 per cent of capacity during June, compared with 137.7 per cent during May this year, and 111.0 per cent during June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 totaled 26,936,610, of which 24,555,716 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,986,187 and 24,659,296 for May this year and 28,311,834 and 22,957,322 for June last year.

Active spindle hours during June totaled 8,595,344,360, or an average of 319 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,547,976,501 and 317 for May this year, and 7,319,892,450 and 259 for June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 in cotton-growing states totaled 18,881,346, of which 17,790,026 were active at some time during the month, compared with 18,911,159 and 17,789,228 for May this year, and 19,059,076 and 16,983,252 for June last year.

Active spindle hours for June in cotton-growing states totaled 6,655,775,826, or an average of 353 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,566,779,080 and 347 for May this year, and 5,669,000,961 and 297 for June last year.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. Share Net Rules Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Pipe & Foundry Company reports a net profit of $1,356,860 for the first half of 1937, after depreciation, estimated federal income taxes and other deductions, but before provision for surtax on undistributed earnings. The profit equals $1.95 a share on the 695,120 shares of $20-par common stock outstanding. It compares with $1,199,239 or $1.84 each on 600,000 common shares earned in the first six months of 1936, after dividend payments on the preferred stock retired during that period.

For the 12 months ended June 30, the company showed a net profit of $2,585,488 after similar charges, equal to $3.72 each on 695,120 common shares. In the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, the net profit amounted to $1,899,974, equal after dividends on preferred stock then outstanding to $2.47 each on 600,000 common shares.

Nashua Mfg. Preferred Stock to Get Dividends

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—Directors of the Nashua Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend of $5.50 a share on the first preferred stock, in accordance with a recently approved plan for recapitalization of the company.

The company also declared a $1.25 quarterly dividend on the first preferred stock. Both dividends are on stock of record Aug. 2 and payable Aug. 9. The dividends are the first paid preferred stockholders since Aug. 1, 1930.

Owners of common stock have not received dividends since March, 1921.

Am. Car & Foundry Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—American Car & Foundry Motors Co. announce orders received for two motor coaches from Scranton, Penna. Transit Company, five from Aronomink Transportation Co. of Philadelphia, one from Southeastern Greyhound of Alabama, three from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway of Framingham, Mass., and one from the Norfolk Southern Bus Corp of Norfolk, Va.

Power Production Makes New Record

By the Associated Press

New York

Electric power production in the United States hit a new high of 2,298,005,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended July 17, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Production was 9.6 per cent over the previous week's total of 2,096,266,000 kilowatt hours and 13.2 per cent above 2,029,704,000 kilowatt hours for the same week last year.

The institute noted the following per cent increases over a year ago in major geographic regions: New England 3.8, Middle Atlantic 10.0, Central Industrial 12.9, West Central 2.3, Southern States 10.7, Rocky Mountain 19.1, Pacific Coast 9.3.

Carnegie-Illinois Reaffirms Prices For Fourth Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, principal subsidiar yof the United States Steel Corporation, has stabilized steel prices for the remainder of 1937 by reaffirming prices of its principal rolled products for the fourth quarter of this year covering all deliveries up to Dec. 31, next.

Carnegie-Illinois thus follows the precedent set three months ago by taking action oh a date some 40 days before the date on which price announcements usually have been made in former years. At that time second-quarter prices were reaffirmed for the third quarter of the year.

As a result the United States Steel subsidiary has stabilized steel prices for the remainder of the year at the levels selected at the time of the wage increase and working schedule adopted early this year and made effective on March 16.

Other steel companies are expected to continue current price levels to the end of the year as a result of the Carnegie-Illinois announcement.

The products included in the list of reaffirmed prices are bars and small shapes, structural shapes, plates, tin plate and other tin-mill products, strip, sheets, sheet piling, standard and light tee rails and accessories, car and locomotive axles, solid wrought steel wheels and semi-finished products.

Exceptions are made in the case of galvanized sheets and some other items, notices as to which will be given later, the steel company said.

The price announcement, considered in the light of an unusually high rate of production, viewed by seasonal standards, is considered in trade circles as denoting expectations for strong Autumn and Winter business for the steel industry.

Bond Maturities Total $73,085,500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Corporate bond maturities during August will total $73,085,500, according to Standard Statistics.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 49 of which 4 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:—

Aug. 1 Consolidated Elec. & Gas Co. Sec. 6½ Notes	$9,918,000
Nash., Florence & Sheffield Ry. 1st 5s	1,996,000
New York Postal Serv. Station "D" 1st 5½s	1,722,000
Aug. 15 Home Owners Loan Corp. 1½s	50,000,000

July maturities amounted to $76,120,800 and the 54 issues and portions of issues falling due in September total $21,347,500.

Du Pont Half Year Profits Are Larger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company reports that for the first six months of this year earnings are equivalent to $3.41 a share on the common stock, against $3.27 a share for the same period last year.

For the quarter ended on June 30, 1937, indicated earnings, based on a comparison of the company's reports for the first quarter and the six months period, were equal to $2.07 a common share, compared with $1.34 a share in the preceding quarter and with $2.06 a share in the June quarter a year ago.

Mesta Machine's Orders Reach Best Level Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mesta Machine Company's unfilled orders as of June 30 reached the highest level in the concern's history, at more than $24,000,000, compared with about $18,000,000 at the beginning of the year and $10,500,000 at this time last year. Among the large new orders which contributed to the increase was a contract from Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation for a hot mill at the new Irvin Works. This is the largest individual item ever booked by Mesta. Other important orders received this year included a $5,000,000 contract from Japanese steel interests for rolling mills and a large mill installation for John Summers & Sons Company, England.

About 20 per cent has been added to the company's capacity, and an additional expansion, involving $1,000,000, will be required to complete orders by the time promised.

Alpha Cement Profits Up

NEW YORK—Alpha Portland Cement Co., with plants in the east, mid-west and south, for the 12 months ended June 30 reports a net profit of $690,980, after normal taxes and charges, but excluding undistributed profits surtax, equal to $1.07 a common share. For the preceding 12 months the company reported a profit of $259,907 after charges, but before federal income or undistributed profits taxes.

Louisiana Sugar Industry Making A Rapid Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The building of a $1,000,000 mill at New Iberia, the hundreds of thousands of dollars which are being spent on plant betterments and the rebuilding of workers' homes, are outward and visible signs of the rehabilitation of the sugar industry of Louisiana, which from bankruptcy 10 years ago is now about to equal the highest production records of the past.

The New Iberia mill, now taking form, will be the sixth co-operative mill to be built in Louisiana. One plantation owner alone is spending $200,000 on rebuilding the quarters of his Negro labor.

Both field and factory operations show an astonishing improvement in efficiency and economy.

In 1926, due to blight, the total sugar production of the cane belt in Southern Louisiana was a scant 42,000 tons.

New Variety of Cane

The industry would have disappeared entirely had it not been for the tenuous hope that rested in a few rows of a new variety of cane that were planted experimentally on Southdown plantation, in Terrebonne parish (county). From these rows was raised sufficient cane to give the entire belt a start in a new seed. The average production was 16 tons of cane to the acre, and the average sugar yield 140 pounds to the ton. The Federal Government has developed still better canes, and the average production last year was 20 tons of cane to the acre, 165 pounds of sugar to the ton.

Louisiana's 275,000 acres planted to sugar cane in 1936 turned out sugar, molasses and sirup worth about $30,000,000.

Another economy of operation in the fields has been the substitution of tractor power for mule power. One man and a tractor can cover as much ground as a dozen men and teams formerly did. This move was needed not only because of the obvious economy, but also because so many men, during the lean years, left the cane fields.

New Co-operative Mills

The building of the six co-operative mills according to the most careful engineering design has forced the older mills, by the value of example, to improve their layout and mechanical efficiency.

The rehabilitation promises more for the future, since the sugar interests of Louisiana believe that the cane acreage can be doubled, and that the production can be pushed up to more than twice this year's estimated sugar crop of 400,000 tons. Because still better canes are being evolved, the average yield of the raw material to the acre may rise to 25 or 30 tons to the acre.

If such an expansion takes place, the cane fields of Louisiana will give employment to about 150,000 workers.

Big Glass Company Sales Up 50 P. C.

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Showing almost 50 per cent gain in business volume for the year ended June 30, as compared to the previous 12 months, Owens-Illinois Glass Company directors have approved plans for the continuation of the program of expansion.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 30, a distribution of $2,661,264. The previous quarterly payment was 75 cents a share.

Net earnings for the company and its subsidiaries for the 12-months period ended June 30 were $11,856,193, as contrasted with $8,776,340 for the previous 12-months period, it was announced by William E. Levis, president.

Two Large Copper Firms Settle Long Disagreement

NEW YORK (AP)—An eight-year legal battle between Consolidated Coppermines Corp. and Kennecott Copper Corp. has been settled, the former company announced.

With the termination of litigation involving claims and lawsuits against each other over mining rights and ore treatment contracts, Consolidated Coppermines will be in a position to double present production of copper, it was stated.

The company received $500,000 as a cash settlement of judgments recently obtained by it against Kennecott. The new contract supplants agreements made in 1926 and provide for the treatment of Coppermines' ore in the Kennecott concentrator and smelter to the extent of 6000 tons of ore a day, double the amount specified in the old contract.

The mining rights involved are in and about Kennecott's open pit mine in Nevada, part of which is on Coppermines' ground.

Steel's Usefulness Span 120 P. C. Longer in 50 Yrs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Iron and Steel Institute has made public an analysis of the average span of usefulness of American steel products showing that advances in manufacture and use have increased the rate of durability 120 per cent in the last 50 years. This indicates 33½ years for the 34,000,000 tons of finished steel produced in the United States in 1936, the report says, compared with 15 years for the 2,500,000-ton national production in 1886, when the output was confined chiefly to rails.

Up to 1915, the industry's advance against rust and obsolescence of its products had added only eight years to the 1886 career of usefulness.

U. S. Has Third Place Among Nations in Business Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Standing third among the leading nations in business recovery, the United States is in a good position . pass the rest of the world, according to a special report just issued by Brookmire.

America's production index is now 84 per cent higher than in depression, 1932, while it approximates the monthly average of 1929, says the report.

"Early devaluation," says Brookmire, "in part, caused Japan and England to forge ahead of our recovery by many months. The American dollar's devaluation did not take place until the spring of 1933, so that its effects did not appear here until some time later, giving this nation a late start in the race for recovery.

"Public works, relief, and a resultant budgetary inflation have all been important motivating forces making for expansion in this country. These and other recovery forces have carried many industries close to capacity operation. Domestic economy, therefore, is close to a point where much of the extraordinary forces might be removed and industrial progress would probably continue from needed construction of new production capacity.

"However, Government payments are not yet being eliminated. In fact, there is, so far, very little reduction in such expenditures," announces the report. "A continuation of these expenditures combined with new production capacity needs, and a substantial housing requirement, are sufficient to push domestic business volumes to much better levels.

No Depression in Japan

"In general, armament and public works have supplied powerful expansive forces in the present cycles for all nations. The stimulus of these factors has helped productive volumes to approach capacity levels for many industries around the world. World price levels are broadly rising which with monetary and other stimulants lay the ground-work for a period of industrial capacity expansion.

"Most striking of all is the picture presented by Japan, which suffered only a minor loss in production in 1930 and continued to expand throughout the rest of the world's depression years. Pre - depression high reached in industrial production occurred in 1929. In the most recent month, the Japanese index stood 82 per cent above the low year, 1930, and 72 per cent above the 1929 peak.

"Germany, which suffered one of the most severe declines in production during the depression, has since made the most notable recovery. From the low annual average, in 1932, Germany's production index has risen 119 per cent. The current level, furthermore, is 17 per cent higher than it was in 1929, the pre-depression peak year.

"Canada has accomplished an important degree of recovery largely without internal aid. The British Empire trade pact negotiated at Ottawa, expansion in foreign trade, and the advent of U. S. crop failures have been leading causes of the recovery. Continuance of business expansion in Canada will depend, in a large way, on further improvement in Great Britain and United States. This year's wheat crop is again substantially below normal levels, and should be effective in reducing trade from a level which otherwise may have been reached.

Poland Makes Progress

"Poland, along with other countries of Central Europe (not including Germany), has experienced notable recovery which has come partly from the arms and public works programs of these countries; but it probably is due more to the satellite nature of these countries to principal European powers.

"Belgium and the Netherlands have shown rises in production, from the low year of the depression to the present, of 42 and 50 per cent, respectively.

"Great Britain was the first of the major countries of the world to devalue its currency. As a consequence of that and the Empire trade pact, depression was not as grave in that country as in others. A business index for England between 1929 and 1932 receded less than 14 per cent. It has since recovered 32 per cent, and stands 13 per cent above the 1929 level.

"A dominant force in the British recovery was a much-needed building boom. This, however, came only after the stabilizing effect on internal economy of devaluation, cheap money, and the Ottawa trade pact.

"France maintained the old gold parity of her currency until late last year. This caused continued pressure on the internal price level and kept business stagnant. Readjustment of the currency, however, failed to relieve the strain because the beneficial effects on business costs were voided by an inordinate rise in wages, and a reduction in hours of labor. As a consequence the fiscal condition of the treasury has made a further devaluation necessary. This time the readjustment is more likely to "take." Tourist trade should revive, and capital will probably return, once a measure of stability is attained."

Note 'Taming the Business Cycle'; Magazine Section.

Exchange Asserts Prosperity Needs Activity in Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange, in its monthly bulletin just issued, contends some recovery in security market activity "seems necessary for achievement of a well balanced prosperity."

Trading in recent weeks has been the smallest in more than two years, despite the rise of the business curve generally almost to 1929 levels.

Volume on the exchange "in relation to the shares listed has experienced practically no net recovery from the low points of the depression," the bulletin noted, citing data for trading in United States Steel common, one of the industrial leaders.

Asserting regulatory restrictions may have permanently lowered the proportion of dealings to listed shares, the exchange argues inactive markets "are not conducive to the financing of productive expansion, much deferred during the depression."

Score of Big Banks' Loans Billion More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The largest 20 banks in the United States increased their loans nearly $1,000,000,000 and decreased their holdings of United States Government securities by slightly more than that amount in the year to June 30, last, according to a summary by The American Banker.

Deposits of the banks showed little change in the period. On June 30 they amounted to $16,643,367,000, compared with $16,664,105,000 a year before. The June deposit figure represented a drop from the total of $17,000,050,000 reported on Dec. 31, 1936. Total assets of the banks were $18,973,391,000, compared with $19,264,558,000 on Dec. 31, last, and $18,980,393,000 on June 30, 1936.

General Finance Corp.'s Seven Months' Net Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—General Finance Corporation's net earnings for the first seven months of its fiscal year ended June 30 last, after all charges except surtax on undistributed profits, was $423,253 as compared with net of $232,492 in the similar period in the previous year, Owen L. Coon, president, announces. These earnings are equivalent to 48c a share on 831,800 shares of common stock outstanding on June 30, 1937, compared with 32½c a share on 641,800 shares outstanding at the same time a year ago.

The first seven months' earnings, Mr. Coon declares, are equal to an annual rate of 81c a share on the common stock as against an annual rate of about 56c a share in the same period last year.

Detroit Edison's Showing

DETROIT (AP) — Detroit Edison Company, for the 12 months ended June 30, reports consolidated net income of $10,841,575, after taxes and charges, equal to $8.52 a common share, compared with $10,887,300, or $8.53, in the preceding 12 months.

Steel Operations 82 P. C. Capacity; Summer Lull Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are indications that the low point of summer buying of steel has about been reached, says Iron Age. In fact, there is already evidence of an upward trend in orders at Chicago, where companies that had no strikes report a gain, largely accounted for by automobile buying for new models.

Present prices on virtually all steel products were reaffirmed for fourth quarter on Tuesday by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. An exception was made of galvanized sheets and possibly some other items, on which announcement will be made later.

At Cleveland and Detroit there has been a fair amount of buying by automobile companies.

Ford Motor Co. has ordered about 50,000 tons of sheets, about half of the amount inquired for to begin an initial run of 250,000 cars when its assembly line resumes on Aug. 9 on a 6000-car-a-day schedule after a shutdown that began on July 16.

The trend of steel operations is uneven, rises occurring in some districts and declines elsewhere. At Pittsburgh the rate has declined one point from last week to 85 per cent, but in the adjacent Wheeling district there has been a gain of one point to 96 per cent. In the Chicago area the rate is 84½ per cent, not quite as high as was forecast.

In the Ohio Valleys, where the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant has regained the production rate in effect before the strike, with Republic Steel plants also on a higher level, the average has risen from 75 to 77 per cent, but the Cleveland-Lorain rate has declined from 80 to 43 per cent because of the shutting down of the Lorain works of the National Tube Co. this week for vacations.

At Detroit, the Great Lakes Steel Corp. has put on two open hearths that were off last week and is running at 100 per cent, while the Ford steel plant is unaffected by the shutdown of automobile production. At Ensley, Ala., a sharp curtailment in steel output reflects the virtual completion of rail orders.

Exchange Seat Sells For $93,000, Up $3000

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of stock exchange seats rose a little today, a trend which brokers attributed to the mid-year advance in the share list.

Arrangements were made for transfer of a membership at $93,000, up $3000 from the previous transaction.

Last June, when the market was in the doldrums two seats sold at $85,000 each, the lowest in about two years. Highest price paid this year was $125,000 in March.

Budd Wheel Earnings

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Budd Wheel Company reported a profit of $259,253.45 for the second quarter after deducting all charges including depreciation, interest and taxes but not including any provision for the federal undistributed profits tax. This compares with $399,769.91 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Committee Is Not Alarmed by Size Of Public Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Although it exceeds $36,000,000,000—the highest in history—the size of the public debt of the United States is not yet a cause for alarm, a research committee of the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, is founder and president, announces in a report made public here today.

"The government debt of England and France both weigh more heavily on their economic fabric than does that of the United States," the committee says. "While it would take the people over 10 months' continuous labor to pay off the government debts in the United States, it would take 2¼ years for the British people to pay off their debts, and the French slightly longer."

Prompt termination of federal deficits nevertheless was recommended by the committee, on the ground that the public debt would become dangerous if it continued to grow during business recovery as it had during the depression. Unless a halt were called on additional borrowing, the committee saw possible impairment of public credit and a dangerous inflationary boom.

"One unfavorable sign already noted is a declining proportion of holdings by 'genuine investors' in United States Government securities," the report says. "In 1930 banks and insurance companies held only 31 per cent of the nation's interest-bearing debt. Private investors held the remainder. Today approximately 62 per cent is held by banks and insurance companies."

The decisive factor determining the degree of danger is not the size of the debt, but public psychology and the degree of confidence in the ability and determination of the Government to meet expenses out of revenue, it states, history having proved that "long continued deficits must inevitably have an adverse effect on public confidence."

"Refunding operations should be designed to shift a larger proportion of the outstanding debt into the hands of genuine investors, thus affording the Treasury more leeway in case it again becomes necessary to resort to large scale borrowing through the sale of short-term obligations to banks," the report continues.

From June, 1930, to June, 1936, the interest-bearing debt increased $17,100,000,000 and the proportion of long-term debt decreased from 76.1 per cent of the total to 56.5 per cent, with short-term securities remaining about the same as before the depression, and medium-term treasury notes showing a heavy increase.

"Increasing the proportion of long-term securities would enable the banks to dispose of some of their present heavy holdings of government securities and would decrease the pressure for bank credit expansion."

Petroleum Trade Called Excellent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Analyzing the petroleum industry, Distributors Group, Inc., declares the oil industry as a whole is in the best position in years, with an exceedingly attractive outlook.

The analysis gives these conclusions: (1) The importance of oil in a machine age is beyond question; (2) production of crude oil, while at high levels, has been running below consumption. Drilling in new areas is failing to uncover as much oil as is being consumed; (3) gasoline stocks are normal; crude oil stocks are low. Consumption of crude oil and refined products is showing prospects of new record levels; (4) price levels which have been moving up slowly are showing signs of additional strength; profit margins are widening and there is no longer any severe threat of high inventories or the probabilities of uncontrolled production; (5) co-operation (voluntary and otherwise) has tended to reduce "cut-throat," competitive production; (6) total earnings of the petroleum industry, which showed a gain of about 65 per cent in 1936 over 1935, should show a further gain in 1937 of from 25 per cent to 33 per cent over 1936; (7) dividend payments for oil companies (based on 26 companies whose shares are listed on major exchanges) in the first quarter of 1937 were 30 per cent above the first quarter of 1936. The prospects are for increased dividends over the balance of the year.

Tourist Traffic to Cuba Shows Substantial Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the fiscal year ended June 30, a total of 172,861 tourists visited Cuba, a number far greater than for any year during the past 11 years and exceeding by 10,000 the previous record of 162,347 in the fiscal year 1929-30, the Department of Commerce was informed by Commercial Attaché Walter J. Donnelly at Havana.

Expenditures by tourists were estimated at $14,660,750 during the year, the highest level since 1930-31 when $25,619,475 was estimated to have been spent.

Delaware Factory Jobs Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Factory employment in Delaware increased 2 per cent between May and June, and wage payments fell off fractionally, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia reports. Employment was 26 per cent greater than a year ago and wages were up 36 per cent.

Food Stores' Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Union Premier Food Stores, Inc., for the four weeks ended July 17 last, increased 61.5 per cent to $1,036,511 from $641,896 in the corresponding week last year.

Company Profits Up 21 P. C. in Quarter

By the Associated Press

New York

Profits of the first 31 companies reporting for the second quarter this year were 21 per cent above the same period in 1936, a compilation by the Associated Press showed.

Net income for the group totaled $84,545,159, compared with $69,717,473 a year earlier.

The 21 per cent gain in the latest three months contrasted with an upturn of 25 per cent in the first six months over the like period of 1936. The discrepancy between the advances reflected slowing down in the profit rate attributed by business observers to rising operating costs.

Heavy industry—steels, rail equipments, metals and others—turned in widest gains. Consumer goods producers, led by food manufacturers, showed less aggressive increases or minor declines.

Increase in Use Of Gasoline Seen Raising the Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Higher gasoline prices are expected as a result of a steadily increasing demand for gasoline-consuming vehicles in this country, states the Brookmire Economic Service, which points out that total consumption of gasoline in 1936 was 40 per cent greater than in 1929, while during the first four months of this year consumption continued 11 per cent ahead of last year's new record.

Indications are that approximately the present rate of gain will be maintained throughout the remainder of the year. Truck registrations in 1936 were almost 20 per cent higher than that of 1929, a peak year. In addition, passenger cars have also exceeded their 1929 peak, buses replacing outmoded trolley cars in many cities were 47 per cent more numerous last year than in 1929.

Demand for trailers, both passenger and freight, has also done its share in pushing gasoline demand to new heights, having more than quadrupled, while farm tractors and aircraft demand are, as well, rapidly growing factors.

Although production of gasoline has also expanded, consumption from 1929 to 1936 has tended to outstrip production. With a satisfactory supply-demand relationship, moderate price advances are caused as demand continues to outweigh production. When this happens, concludes this service, the price of gasoline will probably tend toward higher levels.

Cash Register Net Equals 73c Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of National Cash Register Company for the second quarter of 1937 amounted to $1,185,838 after deductions for depreciation, Federal and foreign income taxes and other charges. This is equivalent to 73 cents each on 1,628,000 shares and compares with $817,884, or 50 cents a share, in the first quarter of this year and $817,262, or 50 cents a share, in the second quarter of 1936. Net sales for these three-month periods totaled $14,419,896, $10,455,912 and $11,117,807, respectively.

Net profit for the 12 months ended with June amounted to $3,710,051 after deducting $4373 for surtax on undistributed income, equal to $2.28 a share. In the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, the company earned $1,981,509, or $1.22 a share. Net sales in the 12 months increased to $48,358,474 from $38,554,471 in the same 12 months of the previous year.

Current assets on June 30, 1937, amounted to $26,935,803 and current liabilities were $9,268,343, compared with $21,622,511 and $5,206,503, respectively, on June 30, 1936.

Prices of Fall Lamps And Shades Up 5 to 10 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fall showing of lamps and lamp shades is being shown at the Hotel New Yorker and prices are up 5 to 10 per cent compared with spring quotations.

At the beginning of the show buying was light, but this is usual. Retailers showed keen interest in the wide variety of new styles and designs offered in both lamps and shades. Table lamps in which chinaware, pottery, crystal, wood and a variety of metals were used for bases were prominently displayed.

Lamps of Chinese design with porcelain bases were popular, as were styles in which imported French and English chinaware was utilized. Lamp shades made of silk were accorded an important place in the exhibits of shade producers, who also displayed parchment, rayon and silk shades.

Inland Steel Co. Expected to Have Record Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Present indications are that for the three months ended June 30, 1937, Inland Steel Company will report a net profit of between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000 after interest, depreciation, depletion and normal federal income taxes, but before any provision for surtax on undistributed profits. This would be equal to between $1.90 and $2.20 a share on 1,573,950 shares of capital stock now outstanding.

In the June quarter last year the company earned $3,298,191, or $2.29 a share on 1,440,000 shares then outstanding. In the initial three months this year its profit was $5,008,774, the largest for any quarter in its history, equal to $3.34 a share on 1,499,000 shares then outstanding.

The company is expected to report record profits for the six months ended June 30, although its plants were down completely for more than a month in the second quarter. Net profits for the half year are expected to range from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 after above charges, or between $5.10 and $5.40 a share. In the corresponding 1936 period the company earned $5,232,823, or $3.63 a share on 1,440,000 shares. In the first six months of 1929, the previous record first half, its net profit amounted to $6,134,151, or $5.11 a share on 1,200,000 shares.

The increase in the amount of stock now outstanding reflects the offering to stockholders in June of 74,950 additional shares. Another 26,050 shares have been reserved for sale to employees and officers.

Currently the company is shipping steel about as actively as at any time this year. Its shipments for July, however, will not be so heavy as in March, its best month so far, due to the fact that it was not able to resume peak operations until several days after reopening its plants on July 1. It is now operating at capacity with its 31 open-hearths and four blast furnaces all melting.

Present prospects are that Inland will have to continue operating at a peak rate through the balance of this quarter at least in order to catch up on deliveries which it could not make in June because of the strike closing down. When its plants closed in May the company had sufficient business on its books to assure capacity operations through August at least.

If it should do as well this quarter as in the initial three months this year, its profit for the nine months to September 30 would exceed that for all of 1936, its record year, when the company earned $12,800,545 or $8.45 a share.

General Electric 6 Months' Profit Has 58 P. C. Rise

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—The General Electric Company announced that profits available for dividends during the first six months of 1937 exceeded by 58 per cent the figures for the corresponding period last year.

The announcement, issued by President Gerard Swope, also said that sales billed for the first half of the year exceeded sales during the first six months of 1936 by 43 per cent.

Mr. Swope listed profits available for dividends during the last six months at $26,293,604 as compared with $16,592,324 for the first half of 1936.

These profits, he said, were equivalent to a dividend of 91 cents a share on common stock against 58 cents last year.

Sales billed for the first six months of 1937 were listed at $171,076,645 as compared with $119,273,388 for the corresponding period in 1936.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,350,000
Previous day (Mon.) 949,720
1937 to date 249,944,222
1936 to date 280,480,884

Attempted Rally In Market Fails And Stocks Drop

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—An attempted rally in the stock market today in rails and specialties failed to develop staying power and shares slipped fractions to 2 or more points.

Issues under mild pressure were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, New York Central, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, Paramount, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Anaconda, American Smelting and Sloss Sheffield. Macy dropped more than 2, following news the company will offer shareholders additional stock.

Resistant shares were Eaton Mfg., Motor Products, Consolidated Edison, E. G. Budd and Standard Oil of New Jersey. Du Pont was up about 2 at one time.

In view of the fact the average of industrial shares closed Tuesday at around the same level as April 21, when the sharpest phase of the recent decline started, some analysts sought to reappraise the market in terms of behavior of individual issues since then.

Among industrials there have been conflicting trends. Stocks which show losses since April 21, experts said, were: Western Union, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Studebaker, U. S. Rubber, General Motors and Paramount.

Others, currently higher than on April 21, include: Montgomery Ward, U. S. Steel, General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor, Phillips Petroleum and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

In general, some commentators noted, rails, motors and rubbers are considerably below April 21 levies, while metals, steels, oils, farm equipments and mail orders are higher than on that date.

Bonds Are Uneven

Bonds moved unevenly with the listed market today with some corporate groups showing effects of profit selling.

Most of the list remained within a fractional range through the first part of the session. Loans of Great Northern, International Telephone, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate, and other leaders of the July upturn recorded moderate concessions.

International Hydro Electric 6s, Western Union 5s and New York Central 5s scored small gains.

U. S. Governments appeared to have a firm hold on recent gains, but trading was narrow and specialists predicted a quieter market until something is known of the September Treasury financing. Early levels were 2-32ds of a point lower to 1-32d higher.

Japanese 5½s rose sharply, while most other foreign loans held within a small range. Germans and Brazilians were a little higher.

French Franc Again Weakens; Guilder At New High for Year

By the Associated Press

After early strength the French franc weakened against the dollar and fell back to around yesterday's low level in foreign exchange dealings today. Traders failed to be reassured by the French Government's plans for financial reform as capital continued to flow out of that country.

The British pound gave way a little, while Holland guilders were at a high for the year. The Swiss franc and the belga were quiet.

The French unit lost .00¼ of a cent to be quoted at one time at 3.75 cents while the discount on 90-day futures widened to .16¼ of a cent below spot. Sterling was quoted $4.98¼, off 1-16 of cent. Guilders jumped .03 of a cent to 55.25 cents and the belga was unchanged. Swiss francs gained .01½ of a cent to 22.95 cents.

In London the dollar improved ⅛ of a cent to close 4.98¼ to the pound compared with New York's overnight rate for the pound of $4.98 5-16. French francs lost part of an early improvement ending slightly higher on the day at 132.81 to the pound against 132.94 yesterday.

Paris cables reported the dollar at the equivalent of 3.762 cents to the franc comparing with 3.75¼, the New York overnight rate.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stocks closed quiet and generally steady today.

Paris—The Bourse closed weak today after a generally firm tone at the start. Industrial issues, which inclined to weakness in early trading, turned firm near the close.

Liverpool—The wheat market was weak today at the close, down 2¼ to 4d principally as a result of market action in North America late yesterday and expectations of large Australian tenders. Cotton was easy today under heavy Bombay selling. Futures were 14 to 21 points lower at the close.

Incorporated Investors Prospers

Incorporated Investors reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1937, net assets of approximately $71,000,000, compared with approximately $77,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1936. During the first six months of the current year, realized profits amounted to more than $2,000,000, with unrealized profits as of June 30, amounting to $15,700,000.

Gen. Time Instruments' Net

NEW YORK (AP)—General Time Instruments Corp., clock makers with plants in Illinois, Connecticut and Ontario, for the June 30 quarter, report net income of $330,582 after charges, but before undistributed profits surtax, equal to 83 cents a common share, compared with $329,744 or 79 cents in the like 1936 quarter.

Poor's Opens New Office

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Poor's Publishing Company has opened a new branch office here. Arthur E. Carlson, who represents the company in the state, is the local manager.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	+ ½
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	78¾	78	78	
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	25	19	18¾	19	+ ½
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	
36	28	Addressog (1.40)	3	33	33	33	
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 16
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	7	75¾	75½	75½	
3¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	7	12	12	12	— ½
5⅝	3⅜	Alleghany	17	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
58½	38	Alleg pf xw	1	40	40	40	Jul 20
59¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	41	40½	41	+ ½
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	40¼	40¼	40½	Jul 20
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	10	40¼	40	40	Jul 20
45⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	4	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¼
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	234	233½	234	+1½
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	7	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ½
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.30a)	21	19⅜	19	19	
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	79½	79	79	Jul 20
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	23	70½	68¾	69¼	— ½
30¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	25¾	25	25⅜	— ½
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	4	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 16
114⅞	80	Amerada (3)	3	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	6	95	93	94	+1
41⅜	20½	Am Bk Note (½g)	9	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+1⅛
60¾	47¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	3	65	65	65	
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	7	107	105¾	106	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	155	155	155	Jul 16
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	3	52¾	52	52	— ¾
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	81	81	81	
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	4	30½	30	30	— ½
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	104	103¼	104	+ ¾
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	1	15½	15½	15½	
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	3	25	24½	24½	+ ½
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	25	25	25	
13½	5⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	9½	9¼	9⅜	
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	27	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	44	44	44	Jul 14
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	53	52	52⅜	— ⅝
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	6	25½	24½	24½	— ¾
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	10	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
56¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	41½	41½	41½	
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	2	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅞
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3	3	3	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
58⅝	37	Am Loco	23	44¾	43¾	44	+1
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	9	107½	107½	107½	Jul 19
29⅜	18⅜	Am M&Fdy (⅝g)	2	20½	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	4	9¼	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	1	52	52	52	
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	46	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
87⅛	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	10	64¾	64½	64½	+ ⅝
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	6	56	55½	56	
29½	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	25	21⅜	20¾	21	
45⅛	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	37	37¼	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅝
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	10	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
105¾	79⅜	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	28	93⅞	93	93¼	—1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	143	143	143	Jul 20
67½	25¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	16	58¾	58½	58¾	+ ¼
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	15	46	45	46	Jul 20
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	128	128	128	Jul 19
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	9	22½	22⅜	22⅜	Jul 26
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	171⅛	170	170	—1
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	9	78½	78	78	+ ⅛
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	17	80¾	79¾	80	+1
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	138	138	Jul 19
20½	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	15	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.80)	42	20	19½	19½	— ¾
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	8	70½	69	69	—1¾
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	21	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18⅝	185	185	Apr 8
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	58½	58½	58½	+9⅛
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	103	57¾	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅜
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	2	82	82	82	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	17	22¼	21½	22	+ ½
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42⅝	42½	42⅝	Jul 20
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¾
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	119	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ½
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	42	56⅞	55½	55¾	—1¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	5	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Inv (3)	1	52⅛	52½	52½	Jul 19
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	32	86	84½	84½	— ⅞
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	98	98	98	Jul 20
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	24	52⅞	51¾	52¼	+ ⅛
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
4	22	Atl G & W In pf	4	26	25	26	—1⅜
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	26	31⅝	31	31	
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jul 20
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	15	15½	15½	15½	
52⅞	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	71	70½	70½	—1½
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	5	18	17⅜	18	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	26	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	13	7⅛	7	7	

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	21	6¼	5⅞	5	— ¼
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loco asd	3	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
120	70	Bald Loco pf	2	85¾	85½	85½	—3
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	86½	86½	86½	Jul 20
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	55	30	29¾	29⅞	
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	5	34¼	33½	34	+ ¾
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	Jul 19
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (½g)	3	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅝
32	22	Barker Bros	1	26	26	26	
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	13	27⅝	27	27	— ¼
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	27⅛	27	27	
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 16
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	3	114½	114½	114½	
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Jul 20
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	12	20⅜	20	20	
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	48	95	93¾	93¾	—2¼
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	119¼	119½	119¼	Jul 20
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	57	57	57	+1
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	1	28	27½	28	+1
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	12	25	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	59	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (3)	1	43	43	43	
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	14	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	12	44½	44	44¼	— ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	3	10¼	9¾	10¼	— ¼
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2⅝	2¼	2¼	Jul 19
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	7	18½	18	18	— ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	14	42½	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—1⅝
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	35	23⅜	22½	23¼	+ ¾
102¼	62½	Bklyn-Ud T pf (6)	12	67¼	66	67	+1½
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	17	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
65	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
24½	16⅜	Brunswick-Balke	2	19	19	19	
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	4	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	80	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	1	85½	85½	85½	—2¾
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	19	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ¼
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	1	35½	35½	35½	
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	56	55⅝	55⅝	Jul 20
18⅜	17⅛	Burlington Mills (1)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	18	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	
11¾	4½	Bush Term	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	19	19	19	Jul 19
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	6	15¾	15½	15½	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	31⅜	31	31	— ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	12	7½	7	7	— ⅜
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	4	22¾	22	22	— ¾
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	9	30¼	29¾	29¾	+ ¼

—C—

48⅛	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	38⅞	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
51	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Jul 13
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	22	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
17½	11½	Canad Pac	23	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	46¼	46	46¼	Jul 20
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.25g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	—2¾
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
177	138	Case (JI)	6	176¼	176	176	—2
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	5	97¼	97	97¼	+ ⅛
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	2	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
41¾	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	15	38⅜	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Jul 20
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	2	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	32¼	32	32	+ ⅜
12⅜	6½	Cent Pdy	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
41⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	1	21	21	21	Jul 20
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.30g)	4	10¼	10	10¼	
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	17	73½	72	73	+ ⅛
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	6	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ F & P (2)	3	61	60	60	—2
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
68¼	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	37	58½	57¾	58¾	+1⅜
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	3	98¾	98½	98¾	+1½
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	14	80½	78¼	80	+1
4⅜	2⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 8
12¼	4½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 20
6⅜	3	Chi & NW	7	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
22	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	7	27¾	27½	27½	
3¼	1¾	Chi M StP & P	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Chi M StP & P pf	10	4¾	4½	4½	
32	21	Chi Pneu T	2	26	26	26	— ⅝
41	26	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	5	40½	39¾	39¾	— ¼
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¾	2⅜	Chi RI & P 6%pf	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
16½	4½	Chi RI & P 7%pf	2	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
22½	18½	Chick Cob Oil	9	18½	18	18	— ⅛
18⅝	9¼	Childs Co	14	11⅝	10½	11¼	+ ⅞

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	94	Chrysler (3½g)	204	112¾	109⅝	110⅝	— ¼
21⅜	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	2	18¼	18	18	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
44¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.80)	14	44¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
45½	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	10	45⅞	45	45½	+ ⅛
29⅞	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	10	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	162	160½	160½	—2
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 16
25¾	17⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	16	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 19
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	10	56¼	55½	56	+ ¾
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
20½	10	Colum G&E (.30g)	109	13½	13¼	13¼	
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	3	89	88	89	+3½
39⅛	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	3	30	30	30	
48⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	43	42	43	Jul 19
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	— ⅜
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	2	63¾	63½	63½	— ⅜
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¾)	1	108	106	106	Jul 20
80¼	63¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	67	66½	66½	— ⅞
120	103	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106⅝	106½	106⅝	Jul 20
21¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	10	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwith S pf (3)	5	55¾	55½	55¾	+1¼
19½	13⅜	Conde Nast	3	13½	13½	13½	Jul 20
45½	14	Congoleum-Na (2)	7	38⅜	38	38	— ¼
19¼	12¼	Congress Cig	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 9
33¾	19⅞	Cons Air Corp	3	24⅞	24	24¾	— ¼
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Cigar	1	13½	12½	12½	
13¼	8½	Cons Coal	2	10	9¾	9¾	
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	89	40⅜	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
108	98½	Cons Edis pf (5)	7	103½	102¾	102⅞	+ ⅜
5¾	2½	Cons Film	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
13½	9¼	Cons Laundries	4	10¼	9⅞	10¼	Jul 19
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	52	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10⅝	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	6	6	6	
1⅝	⅝	Cons Text	5	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	20⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	21	32	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
37¾	18⅛	Cont Bak A	2	24¼	24	24	— ½
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
89	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	90½	90½	90¼	Jul 20
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	12	59	58⅝	59¾	— ⅛
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	4	19⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	39¼	39	39	
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	12	2½	2½	2½	
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	23	48¾	48¼	48¼	
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	3	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	21	63⅝	62½	62½	—1⅜
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	9	157¼	157¼	157¼	Jul 20
10¼	6	Coty	8	7¾	7½	7½	
56½	40	Crane Co	16	48	47½	48	+ ⅝
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	2	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¼
112	100⅞	Crane Co pf new	2	114	113	114	+2
37	28⅞	Cream of W (1½g)	4	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
53¾	31⅝	Crosley Rad (1⅛g)	6	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ¼
100⅞	68	Crown Cork (2)	14	84	83½	83½	—1⅛
56½	41⅜	Crown Ck pf ww(2¼)	5	47	47	47	+ ⅛
47¼	39	Crown Ck pf xw(2¼)	3	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅝	Crown Zeller	30	18⅝	18	18	
108⅜	95¼	Crown Zeller pf (5)	7	97⅞	97

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buyers of Wool Shopping Around, Prices Are Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Although new business in the Boston market for raw wool is at low ebb, buyers are beginning to show more interest, even if it is a "shopping-around" type of bargain hunting, and some business is developing in the fine Australian wools and in fine and medium bright fleeces. Prices are steady to firmer. The Australian wools, on spot here, are higher priced, reflecting the advance in primary markets abroad.

Most mills are meeting their current requirements for raw material by using wools previously purchased and now being delivered, all of which reduces the number of buyers in the Boston market.

Deliveries Resumed

Deliveries of wools are being resumed by the wool dealers, following settlement of the strike of wool handlers. Some fine Ohio delaine wool, on spot, sold at 40@42c in the grease. Sales of wools in the country have been mostly around 43c in the grease, delivered East, for three eighths Ohio, country graded, with coming and clothing lengths packed together.

In men's wear lines much is expected of the formal openings of tropical goods, in the way of bringing in new orders. Somewhat better interest is being shown in women's wear, particularly in less expensive cloakings, sports and knitted wear. Sales are increasing and worsted mills are getting more of the current business than they have in recent years.

Higher Prices Seen

When the goods trade re-enter the raw wool market for additional supplies, they will have to pay fully as much as recent quotations, wool men forecast, with all indications pointing to a rising market when the volume of buying increases.

Markets abroad are strong, with Bradford very firm, New Zealand sales continuing strong and Australia looking ahead to another prosperous season. Observers in primary markets report that consuming markets are low on stocks, and that the opening new season sales should be on a firm basis.

Mohair has been sought for on a slightly broader scale than recently. Prices have been steady to higher for sorted mohair and sorted kid hair seems quick to strengthen on a modest demand. Very little mohair is left in the country.

Business Personals

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has appointed F. Dewey Everett a governing member to fill a vacancy, until the next annual election.

Stanley J. McGiveran, formerly assistant general sales manager of the glass container division of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, has been appointed to the newly created position of Director of Advertising for the parent company.

Edwin R. Palmer, whose appointment as assistant comptroller of General Motors Corporation has been announced, has been continuously in the service of General Motors since 1919. He was formerly general accountant of the Chevrolet division, later becoming resident comptroller of the Chevrolet Flint (Mich.) division.

Henry P. Kendall of Sharon, Mass., president of Kendall Company of Boston, has accepted the vice-chairmanship of the co-ordinating committee, National Management Council, U. S. A., which will conduct the seventh international management Congress in Washington, D. C., in September, 1938, under the presidency of Viscount Leverhulme of Great Britain. The Congress brings together authorities on management as applied to industry, commerce, finance, agriculture, and the home.

H. C. Wainwright & Co., New York City, announce that John Watts is now associated with them and will admit him to general partnership on Aug. 2, 1937.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized Louis M. Atherton, Boston, to hold the position of director of the Boston & Maine railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad.

Elmer S. Ricker is now occupying the position of assistant manager of the Boston branch of the American Surety Company of New York and the New York Casualty Company.

The federal power commission announces the appointment of Leon M. Fuquay as secretary.

Chace, Whiteside & Co., Inc., investment bankers, announce that Bement F. Hibbard has become associated with them in their sales department in Boston.

Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central Railroad Company, has resigned as a member of the New York Stock Exchange Advisory Group, which meets regularly with the Governing Committee.

William H. Dayton, formerly railroad editor of the Wall Street Journal, has become associated with Shields & Co. in the research department division of the firm's security supervision. Mr. Dayton is regarded as one of the best informed students of railroad conditions and analyst of financial affairs of railroad companies in the United States.

Announcement is made of the resignation of J. Gentry Daggy, of J. Gentry Daggy & Co., Philadelphia, as president of the National Security Traders Association.

Ralph H. Tapscott, president of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., has been elected president of the New York & Queens Eelectric Light & Power Company, succeeding Frank W. Smith, who retired June 30.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-40 June	105.18	105.18	105.18
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.11	106.11	106.11
2 3¼s '41	106.11	106.11	106.11
3 3⅜s '47-43	107.12	107.12	107.12
9 3½s '45-43	108.21	108.21	108.21
2 3½s '45-43 reg	106.28	106.28	106.28
9 3½s '46-44	106.29	106.28	106.28
6 4s '54-44	112.5	112.5	112.5
18 2⅝s '47-45	103.6	103.5	103.6
5 3s '48-46	104.23	104.22	104.22
28 4¼s '52-47	116.17	116.16	116.16
5 3¼s '52-49	105.2	105.2	105.2
1 2½s '53-49	98.15	98.15	98.15
26 2⅝s '54-51	100.3	100.3	100.3
1 3s '55-51	103.4	103.4	103.4
27 2⅞s '60-55	101.4	101	101.2
21 2¾s '59-56	100	100	100

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '49-44	102.27	102.27	102.27

Home Owners' Loan

8 2¾s '49-39	100.28	100.28	100.28
2 2¾s '49-39 reg	100.28	100.28	100.28
25 3s '52-44	102.20	102.20	102.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	102½	102½	102½
2 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	65	65	65
2 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	67	67	67
11 Alleghany 5s 44	97½	97¼	97½
52 Alleghany 5s 50 st	67½	66½	67½
1 Allied Stor 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
2 Allied Stra 4½s 50	98	98	98
17 Am & For 5s 2030	80½	79½	79½
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	107	106¾	106⅞
4 Am Int 5½s 49	105¼	105¼	105½
39 Am T&T 3½s 43	112¾	112¼	112¼
8 Am TT 3¼s 66	99⅝	99½	99½
11 Am T&T cv 4½s 39	104¼	104¼	104½
32 Am T&T 3¼s 61	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Am W W&E 6s 75	106	106	106
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67	36½	36½	36½
16 Arm Del 4s 55	98¼	98	98
24 Arm Del 4s 55	98½	98⅜	98½
4 Armstrong C 4s 50	103⅜	103	3-32 103⅜
13 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	108¾	108½	108¾
13 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111¼	111¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 AT&SF 4s 105-55	108	108	108
5 AT&SF 4s 109-55	108	108	108
2 A C Line 1st 4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
2 ACL clt 4s '52	96	96	96
13 A C Line 4½s '64	92	91¾	91¾
6 A C Line 5s 45	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
12 Austin & N W 5s '41	107¼	106½	107
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	94¼	94	94½
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	111⅞	111½	111⅞
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	83½	83	83½
2 B & O 5s '96F	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 B&O 5s 2000D	81⅜	81¼	81⅜
38 B&O cv 4½s '60	71½	71	71
21 B&O 4s '48	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
7 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104	104	104
13 B&O 5s 'S W '50	104⅝	104	104
2 B&O 4s T C '59	92½	92½	92½
14 Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	112⅜	112½	112⅜
1 Bell TPa 5s '48B	119	119	119
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	125¾	125¾	125¾
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	96½	96½	96½
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	79¾	79½	79½
14 Bos&NYAirL 4s '55†	24	23½	24
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101½
18 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87⅛	86¾	87¾
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	102	101¾	102
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	83¾	83¼	83¼
7 Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¾	104¼
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113½	113½	113½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	115¾	115½	115¾
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅛	116¼	116¼
3 Can Pac 5s '54	107	106⅞	107
17 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	102⅝	102⅝
30 Can Pac 4s perp	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜
5 Caro C & O 5s '38	103	103	103
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	102	102
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	98½	98½	98½
27 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	110⅜	109¾	109⅞
12 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	90	89½	90
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	82½	82¼	82¼
7 C & O 3½s 2d '96	88	88	88
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
2 Chi & Alton 4s '49	51	51	51
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4 CB&Q 4s III '49	111	111	111
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34	34	34
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	32¾	32½	32¾
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	13¾	13¾	13¾
43 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	26⅛	26	26
33 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8¼	8⅛	8¼
9 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	18⅛	16	16
3 CRI & P 4s '88	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	34	33	33
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	18½	18½	18½
12 CRI & P rfg 4s '34ct	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞
25 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '50	91	91	91
6 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	79	79	79
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	110½	110½	110½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108	108
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '52	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Cinc Gs 4s '51	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	101¾	101¼	101⅜
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106½	106½	106½
32 Am T&T 3¼s 61	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Am W W&E 6s 75	106	106	106
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67	36½	36½	36½
16 Arm Del 4s 55	98¼	98	98
24 Arm Del 4s 55	98½	98⅜	98½
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21 B&O 4s '48	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
7 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104	104	104
13 B&O 5s 'S W '50	104⅝	104	104
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8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	83¾	83¼	83¼
7 Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¾	104¼
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113½	113½	113½

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM agency-firm wants representations of foodstuff articles especially fresh fruit and vegetables. Write FRUKT & KOLONIAL, Kungsgatan 44, Stockholm, Sweden.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards: Real $1.25 leader. Blazer profits selling finest 21 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious boxes, Combination offer. Request samples. Deshla, Fitchburg 5-31, Mass.

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 111, Boston, Mass.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SELL 50 Christmas Card folders with name imprinted, excellent line; for $1.00. Good profits, start now; samples on request. Elmer Pease, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $38-$70.50; adjacent to The Mother Church, Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

GARAGES

HONSDALE, PA., ROUTE 6

Gammells Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 83. Supplies—Repairing—Storage. Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Factory, lot 100x140; two large adjoining buildings; $4500; shipping facilities. PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT CORP., 2320 Newton Ave., San Diego, Calif.

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

INCOME BUYS, EXCHANGES, Eastern for Local, RENTALS, HOMES, INSURANCE, LONG TERM LOANS.

EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commissions; see our advertisement on Woman's Page today. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J.

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, Texas, The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St. Tel. 2-7667.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery, 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 112, New York.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN HAS several openings in its Educational Sales Department for cultured, capable women, 28-45. Income guarantee for first three months' work with average commission earnings of $45 a week and up. Expansion program has created openings throughout the country. Executives in metropolitan centers enable us to arrange for personal interviews. Write fully Miss Helen Gillett, Suite 1004, 360 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE chef or chef-steward, age 38, present position 4 years in large eastern hotel, long national-international experience, efficient organizer, supervisor, thorough knowledge of food preparation, wisdom of economy, first-class references, wishes connection with university, club or institution. Box R-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman, unencumbered, desires position as companion to one in need of thoughtful, tender care; experienced secretary; willing to travel; references. P. O. Box 165, Nashville, Tenn.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
AN IDEAL SPOT

to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up. BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Station KRNR Takes Pride In Its Equipment

With Monitor Newscasters

ROSEBURG, Ore.—KRNR, one of Oregon's newest radio stations, claims to be the Beaver State's most completely equipped local station. Its high-fidelity transmitter with "tailor-made" quarter-wave vertical antenna mast serves the 50-mile radius of Roseburg's trading area.

The Roseburg station operates on an unlimited time schedule with a daytime power of 500 watts. KRNR's fidelity is excellent covering the audible range from 30 to 18,000 cycles.

News is heavily featured by KRNR, which is owned and operated by the Roseburg News Review, a daily newspaper, though religious and educational programs receive a goodly share of attention on the station's schedule. A wire service printer supplies foreign and domestic spot news for the station's four daily news periods. This is supplemented by local items from the News Review.

On the editorial news side, comment is radiocast daily at 4 p. m., by Harris Elsworth, News Review editor, and the Monitor news is given by Henry Chandler, staff announcer, weekdays at 4:45 p. m.

Mountainous Douglas County, of which Roseburg is the county seat, contains 32 valleys with agricultural communities, lumbering, fishing, and mining. Many of these towns and villages are located in remote regions of the Umpqua River watershed. Roseburg, 200 miles from Portland and 500 miles from San Francisco, is the natural trading, social, and political center of the area. With the coming of KRNR in December, 1935, Douglas County began to have adequate daytime radio service.

Among KRNR's programs designed for its audience is its children's hour, in which birthday greetings are extended, stories told by Helen Ellsworth, letters exchanged among the membership, and some attempt at promoting correct social habits made.

Local talent is encouraged through a weekly half hour radiocast from the Roseburg senior high school. These programs, prepared by students, include dramatic work, music, sports, and accounts of school activities. In addition, an amateur show is picked up each Saturday from the local theater.

Marshall Pengra, KRNR's commercial manager, serves also in a program capacity as "sportcaster" for the Associated Oregon Network, a hookup of local and regional stations.

J. B. Toles, station manager and chief engineer of KRNR, asserts that his prime interest centers in the technical end of the station's activities. He has built several transmitters. He states that worth-while technical improvements in transmitters are incorporated in KRNR's equipment whenever practicable.

KRNR radiocasts on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles.

This is article number 102 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, July 23.

WPA Sentences Deferred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21 — With sentence suspended on 34 of the 39 employees on recreational projects of the Works Progress Administration here who were convicted of disorders in a protest demonstration against dismissals on June 30, the remaining five awaited further inquiry in their cases by the probation department under deferred sentence. All 39 were members of the teachers' organization of the unit.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS

Newly Decorated, Electric Refrigeration
36, Hemenway St., 1 room and alcove; 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $35-$42.50. 87 St. Stephen St., 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $35-$50. 821 Beacon St., 3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $50-$60. 944 Beacon St., 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $40-$50. 282 Newbury St., 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $60-$75. 126 Huntington Ave., 2 rooms, kitchenette, reception hall and bath, rent $40. 11-1 Peterboro St., 1 and 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath, rent, $27.50-$40. 99-103 Norway St., 1-2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $27.50-$32.50. 125-127 Brighton St., 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath, rent $32.50-$35.

REFERENCES REQUIRED
Apply Supt. on premises or
CHAS. E. CUMMING
209 Washington St., Boston. LAF. 7040

NEW YORK CITY

140 EAST 46TH STREET

Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-9300.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Large front suite with fireplace; quiet, private home, housekeeping, porch, parking, Frigidaire; near Worcester Turnpike. Long. 5018.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

ASK Mrs. Tiffin, Ken. 3468, Boston—6 rooms; 3 rooms rented pay all expense; 3 connecting rooms, ideal apt. for owner.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

IN DORCHESTER CENTER, Mass., conveniently and pleasantly located, a home to share for a room to rent; references. Write Box P-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; rebinding Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances, Libraries. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd Street, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD, Harwichport, Mass.—For August, 7-room cottage, all modern conveniences, garage. Apply MRS. RALPH P. GORHAM.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU 4-4343.

RUGS, domestic and orientals bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3311

COUNTRY BOARD

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Quiet farmhouse, home cooking, modern conveniences; high elevation; $15 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, R. F. D. 2.

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds, bathing and golf available; weekly rates $16-$20. Lucia Gaudern, Mgr.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-6600. 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS—HONEST WORTHY BARGAINS
ALL EASTERN STATES
GET OUR NEW FREE CATALOGUE
BATSON FARM Agcy. 489 4th Ave. N. Y.

FLORISTS

ALLAN C. F.
LAWRENCE
Harmony in Flower Service
Lovely Box of Assorted Flowers, $1.00
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Deliveries in Manhattan and easy reach by Subway
37 East Main St., Bergenfield, New Jersey
Dumont 4-0173

FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLINE, Mass., Longwood section—12 room house, 3 baths, oil heat, 2 car garage. Tel. Asp. 8330.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man for typing, office work; electric supply experience desirable; Brooklyn manufacturer, starting at $18 weekly. Write Box H-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housworker, white; clean, conscientious, good cook; some laundry; $40 monthly to start; 3 adults. WILLIAMS, 26 Ridgecrest East, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

WOULD like to share my beautiful furnished home with couple; Christian Scientists; rent $60 a month with garage; lovely grounds; 24 miles from New York City. MRS. B. L. CHAPMAN, 735 West Crescent Ave., Allendale, N. J. Phone Allendale 3117.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51-197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LUDLOW, Vermont—10-room house and bath; modern conveniences, suitable for one or two families, one half acre land and near lakes. Write Miss Ella J. Howe, 113 South Lake Ave., Albany, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Largest General Electric, monitor-top, single door, 9 cubic foot capacity; original cost $390; sacrifice. Havemeyer 9-5440, New York City.

FURNISHINGS For Sale—Studio apartment; immediate sacrifice. Walker, 939 8th Ave., New York City. Col. 5-1370.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home in country for stray puppy; female; good companion for children. O. M. Stearns, East Pepperell, Mass. Tel. 14-13.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices, Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 123 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 466 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1313.

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

SUITE—(3 rooms) suitable (many) practitioner; furnished, including typewriter; quiet, outside, sunny; $16 monthly. Room 1004-A, 15 E. 40th St., New York.

PAYING GUESTS

W. Y. C., 340 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (110 St.)—Large, light, cool rooms; river view; near church; excellent food. TRUEX, AC. 4-7269.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, professional personal work all kinds; prices reasonable; service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-4147.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 372 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1200
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5282

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St.—West side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 41 Park St.—Comfortable room, private bath, home cooking; piazzas. Tel. Longwood 9504.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ST. JOHNSBURY CENTER, VT.—Modern rooms, every convenience; main highway, Route 5; also complete ESSO lubrication service. L. G. MOYLES.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Comfortable, airy rooms; convenient to beach and First Church. MRS. E. GERNET, 19 N. Stenton Place.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Single basement housekeeping room, $3; parking, 105 Mountfort Street. COM. 8591.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave. — Attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church; park; permanent or transient guests. COM. 4030. M. PEAKES.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents. COLBYS.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Rd.—Double room, twin beds, private lavatory; single room; overlooking Charles River. Cir. 7765.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive, outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. KEN. 0203.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Large, cool front rooms; quiet home, porch, near bus, parking, hot water; one small room; visitors welcome. Long. 5018.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single room, private bath; 7 minutes by street car from The Mother Church. Asp. 2372.

N. Y. C., 37th St. (near Fifth)—Large independent room for girl in business girl's attractive modern apartment; kitchen privileges, piano; $7; references. MUS. WI. 7-3193.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (113th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-P)—Attractive, medium, outside, running water, elevator; temporary, permanent; $5-$6; references. ENdicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 225 W. 80th St. (4-S)—Large airy front rooms, comfortable bed; refined environment; modern elevator; all transportation; $5 up.

N. Y. C., 4 West 93rd (Apt. 4-B)—Pleasant, cool room, suitable gentleman, convenient transportation, church; elevator. RI. 9-8376.

N. Y. C., 1 W. 68th St. (Apt. 6-W)—Two single rooms, $6, $7; ladies, permanent or transients; French spoken; opposite church.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Comfortable rooms, facing ocean; private beach, reasonable rates; restaurants nearby. 243 Humphrey St., Jackson 1765-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR of wide experience offers immediately available efficient services. Write Box W-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DESIGNER of dresses with practical original ideas and good references from New York and Chicago, desires position. Write Box P-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED, experienced student desires position as practical nurse; companionable; light housekeeping; cheerful, amiable; good cook. MRS. WILSON, 1012 Trenton Place, Wilmington, Del. Tel. 2-6431.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY VIEW, Deer Isle, Maine—Beautiful Penobscot Bay. Home comforts; quiet and restful; boat and bathing; folder; $16 per week.

DIRIGO HOUSE — LONG ISLAND, Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round Tel. 2013 Reasonable

Home Sweet Home
Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. NELLIE P. TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-38.

THE CROWN, Block Island, R. I.—Commanding view of New Harbor and ocean; water and land sports; rates $18.00-$20.00; booklet. NORMAN H. ERB, Manager.

The Nauset on Cape Cod
Guests by the day, week or season.
East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 273 B. T. BISSHOP

SUMMER HOMES

BEAUTIFUL Adirondack Camp—All appointments, on upper Saranac, N. Y., opposite Saranac Inn. To rent at sacrifice. Chris Craft and other boats. Box 1094, Greenwich, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750.

SING in a Choral Society
FALL CONCERT—ALL VOICES
Apply ROBERT MALONE
1106 Carnegie Col. 5-9739 New York City

TO LET—FURNISHED

ON SEVERN RIVER—Year 'round bungalow, four rooms, bath, large screened porch; gas, electricity. JOSEPH D. LAZENBY, Annapolis, Md.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7900.

BIG CASH prices for women's worn, old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th. Chickering 4-4468. Opposite Macy's, near B'way, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Manufacturers' Clearance Sale

Manufacturers were over-optimistic and prepared too much merchandise. We purchased these surplus stocks at greatly reduced prices and are offering outstanding values in timely, seasonable merchandise of all kinds.

Take advantage of the Manufacturers' Clearance Sales and save considerably.

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
DINING ROOM
Illinois and Pacific Avenue
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonably priced
Other Kent Restaurants, 1216 and 2126 Atlantic Avenue — Estab. 1909

CAMDEN

WALTER VAN STAN
Printing
Special Attention to Small and Rush Orders
536 Erie St., Camden, N. J.
Camden 7115-M

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 — Fertilizers Hardware

Jack W. Apgar
106 E. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571 8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Had the 1937 Pastime Picture Puzzles
Post's
Rent Them by the Day
370 Main St. 560 Central Ave.

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
152 Harrison Street Orange 3-3151

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Rugs insured while in our care
STORAGE
John Pearson, Pres.
Harry Kerrian, Mgr.
70 So. 8th St., Newark. Market 3-2848

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 3-9000

FOR SUMMER DESSERTS WE RECOMMEND OUR ICE CREAM
Martens'
Visit our Party Shop next door
391 MAIN ST. Free Delivery Service OR. 3-8680

Chas. J. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7160, 7161
Member F. T. D.

ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S
Dresses, Coats and Suits
At Popular Prices
1129 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
PHONE CONNECTION

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

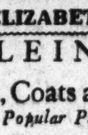
HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½ - 218 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S

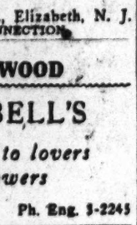


Quality Clothes — *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
322 WASHINGTON ST.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3940-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County



Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
542 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

Announcing
Pick Up and Delivery Service, Lubrication, Washing, Cleaning Windows Inside and Out, Cleaning Upholstery and Floor Mats, Checking Tires, Batteries, Water and Lights. No extra charge.

Esso — Four Square Esso Station
Springfield Ave. and Pierson Rd. So.
SO. 2-9792

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Burnett's Vanilla, 2 oz. bottle, 29c
Knox Gelatine, all flavors, 4 pkgs. 25c
Clicquot Club Ginger Ale, both size bottles.
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1200 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done
. . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

NEWARK

For the Quality Minded
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning ● *Laundering*
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
Fur Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1500 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
the Store for Better Shoes
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place So. 2-2260

WEST ORANGE

Ford — OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES — Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes, All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

OSCAR W. ULLMANN & SON
SUNOCO GAS OILS
SERVICE STATIONS
269 Marshall Street
Phone ARmory 4-3070

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL - FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 3-6543

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
119 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

FUEL OIL — KOPPERS COKE
GEO. H. STOCKS COAL
TEL. PLFD. 6-0442

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Credit Jewelers
Opticians
306 W. FRONT STREET
Est. 1892 Plfd. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-5563

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Biller's Service Station
57 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-8591
Known for Service
WILLARD
Authorized Gulf Dealer

A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
Teaneck 6-0202
MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820

RIDGEWOOD

TheQUALITYSHOP
J. P. STRAKOSCH, Mgr.
Let us help fill your vacation needs. Sale on Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks, Cheney Ties, White Belts, Arrow Collars and initialed handkerchiefs.
Polo Shirts and Swim Suits
MAPLE AVE. HO-HO-KUS

RUTHERFORD

SHIRT SALE
Shirts that sold up to $1.95 now $1.39.
Three for $4.00.
WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
7-9 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries—Radios
75 Park Ave. at Ridge Road
Tel. Ru. 2-1519

Service and Satisfaction Are Yours When You Call
Ace Cleaning & Tailoring
Alterations and Repairs a Specialty
TELEPHONE RU. 2-6140

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware — House Furnishings
Paints — Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4791

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
239 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411

Delivered in
Teaneck — Ridgefield Park
Bogota — Hackensack

TRENTON

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
119 East Hanover Street
TRENTON, N. J. Ph. 5211

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 East Broad Street
Phone Westfield 2-3675

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
329 Central Avenue Phone 3-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MEYER
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

Quiet May Oil Burners
WM. BORNSTEIN, INC.
Plumbing and Heating Engineers
1000 West Broad Street Tel. 2083

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-957

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Fragrant Non-Greasy Toilet Cream
The Gorges Stores
16 No. Third Street
Uptown: 1212 No. Third Street

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 3-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Griswold-Wilson, Inc.
25 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Sales Ard. 218 — RADIO — Service Records

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

INSURANCE — AUTO FIRE BURGLARY
A. W. CAMPBELL
PHONE OGONTZ 562-J
304 Hillside Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
. raiser's .
Quality Lamb, Beef, Pork, Veal
Dressed Pork a Specialty
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

PHILADELPHIA

D. FURMAN
Automobile Accessories
Firestone Tires
Atlantic Gas and Oil
Felton Sibley Paints
4104-06 RIDGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
VICTOR 2451

CHAS. W. KAEPPLER
Registered
PLUMBING and HEATING
Waverly 1537
N. W. COR. 12TH STREET AND NEDRO AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
309 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Even. Phone Ger. 3612

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Harper Method Beauty Salon
MABEL E. ROSENFELDT
83 Maplewood Ave.
Mount Airy
Germantown
Germantown 9180
2 Blocks Portico

William Anne HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
220 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 0218 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

ZE-WE'S
Monarch Garden Asparagus—all green cuts and tips
2 — 14½ OZ. TINS, 29c
426 Washington Road
Tel. Lehigh 5903
Free Delivery Twice Daily

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7043 9:00 to 11:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-543 Penn Street
A delightful eatery that means "less work for mother."

Factory-to-You Delivery will save you $60 on the initial cost of an
Allied Electric REFRIGERATOR $154.95
6.51 cu. ft. all porcelain model.
Exclusive with POMEROY'S
Reading's Electrical Center!

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

SAYLOR'S
Introducing the
New Summer Beverage made by "Clicquot"
"YERMAT"
Try a bottle on your next order
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

St. Lawrence Guernsey MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Jose

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

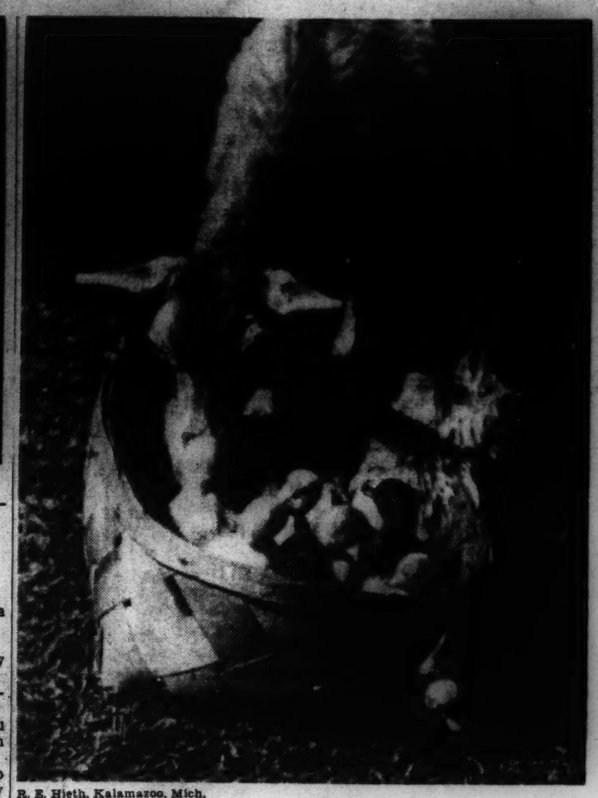
Selections From the Pet Section of the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

H. F. Albee, Cambridge, Mass.

Unwilling Pupil

s. Paul E. Brink, Newcomb, N. M.

A Solemn Group of Brothers and Sisters



R. E. Hieth, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Cat, Goat, Ducklings

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

68

A Lesson in Honesty

Wherever tourists are gathered together and the subject of Mexico comes up, some know-it-all is likely to venture the suggestion that thieving is the national vice, and that hold-ups are common.

Well, all I know is that while I was in Mexico I was not once overcharged; not once was I "touched" for a cent; and, of course, I didn't so much as hear of a tourist being held up. And I saw a number of American women motoring without benefit of male escort.

Of course, you wouldn't deliberately court trouble by going off and leaving your car unlocked—any more than you would in Boston, or New York, or Los Angeles. The only difference would be that in Mexico City you might come back and discover that a few personal effects had been lished out; whereas, in the States you might not find the car!

And here is something else I know: When we left the hotel in Taxco, our bags were entrusted to a youngster; and I carried a pair of shoes which had eluded our packing, and my wife carried a pigskin cosmetic case which had been overlooked. While our bags were being placed in the car, our attention was diverted to a vendor who was offering some elaborate drawnwork aprons—and for only a peso and a half (42c)! We hastily put down our packages in order to inspect the bargains; and after acquiring several, we chuckled over our good fortune and drove back to the capital.

Of course, every woman will understand me when I say that a cosmetic case is about the first thing that would be missed. But we did not miss the case or the shoes until we were unpacking our things.

I hurriedly picked up a telephone—only to be reminded that Taxco has no telephone. Then I drove down to the telegraph office; and after all sorts of red tape (the telegraph system is Government operated), I sent a night letter (only 40 centavos—11 cents) to Mr. Sutherland, proprietor of the Hotel Taxqueño, asking him to send me the packages, which I assured him he would find somewhere in front of his place.

Well, with all the stories you have heard about Mexicans, would you have expected packages to lie around in the street all day without being taken? Of course, if you were to expect such a thing, you would deserve to lose them.

I am thankful to say that my confidence in our Taxco friends was not misplaced—and the case and shoes arrived in Boston in due course!—**Daily Features Editor.**

Announcement

With this installment, the "Come With Me to Mexico" series, originally scheduled for only 50 articles, but which seemed to get out of hand, must come to an end.

If sufficient interest develops, the story of the ramblings of the Daily Features Editor through other interesting spots in Mexico especially those connected with the amazing Conquest by Cortés will be resumed.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

David's 'Carriage'

In the familiar account of how the lad David went to visit his elder brothers who were just going out to battle with the Philistines, we are informed (according to the rendering of the King James Version) that as he approached the camp, "David left his carriage in the hand of the keeper of the carriage, and ran into the army" (I Sam. 17:22).

Now, taking the word "carriage" in its usual sense, one would assume from this that the son of Jesse had driven to the spot in some sort of "carriage" or vehicle. But, as a matter of fact, the term "carriage," as here used always signifies "that which is carried, baggage" (Kirkpatrick: "Samuel" p. 144); and when it is thus understood, it provides a justifiable rendering of the Hebrew *kelim*, which is sometimes translated "vessels." Thus Kent translates: "David left his vessels in the charge of the keeper of the baggage."

Good Company

Keep always with you, wherever your course may lie, the company of great thoughts, the inspiration of great ideals, the example of great achievements, the consolation of great failures. So equipped you can face without perturbation the buffets of circumstance, the caprice of fortune, all the inscrutable vicissitudes of life.—Lord Oxford.

Quotation For Today

I KNOW that we must trust and hope, and neither doubt ourselves nor doubt the good in one another.

—DICKENS.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptic message consists of "A Rhymed Lesson" by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"RHYME ABYMCBD, FG DIJ RHYME MK MBB. AMCLY YLYCD NICO PYGICY DIJ [illegible] FK GMBB."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the oldest English colony —— add the number of letters in the name of the river which separates it from a large British Dominion ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of its capital city ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the ocean which bounds its eastern shore ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the near-by British Dominion ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming 3 different 7-letter words from the following 7 letters. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E E N R S T

How Many Squares?

A man wishes to divide a lot into equal squares of the greatest possible size. If the lot measures 40 yards by 30 yards, how many squares will there be?

Workmen and Their Tools

Some of the workmen listed below may use more than one of the various tools listed, but careful checking will show one particular tool that is peculiar to each workman. The first has been checked as an example:

1	carpenter	drill	
2	mason	level	
3	plumber	plane	✓
4	blacksmith	soldering iron	
5	electrician	shears	
6	tinsmith	pipe wrench	
7	painter	trowel	
8	machinist	hammer	
9	paper hanger	pliers	
10	surveyor	brush	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Just Like Barrie

The following little story about the late Sir James Barrie is, I think, unknown except to those concerned, and may be of interest to his numberless admirers.

One of the actors in the original performance of "Peter Pan" told me that Barrie was godfather to his little girl, and gave her a present of a book. In this, under the inscription, he wrote:

"Let us all try and be a little kinder than is necessary."—A. K., in London Daily Telegraph.

Vacation Day Dreams

Does it not seem to you the height of bliss . . .

to lie somewhere up a mountain meadow all your length . . .

And suppose you did the following:

Lie down your full length on the balcony of your house

to hear the distant babbling of a swiftly streaming brook . . .

Turn on the tap in the kitchen

mixed with the sound of cowbells . . .

Hang the table-bell on your cat if you must . . .

and then close your eyes . . .

Spier in "De Telegraaf," Amsterdam

and then close your eyes

Now the former will cost you, say, about $165.54 and the latter 8 cents (for the water) and then what I want to know is, whether the difference is really worth $165.46.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: One thing for which to be thankful: No one has written a song about the Supreme Court.

Montreal Herald: That discovery of a brand new note on the French horn leaves us cold but we'd give three cheers if someone could find some way to get rid of a lot of the old ones.

Punch: A correspondent in a morning paper asks what can be done with soiled one-pound notes. We usually keep ours in boxes in a nice dry cellar.

Punch: The man who complains that he doesn't know what to do with his spare time might easily use it for reading the literature of the advertisers who claim to know what he can do with it.

Detroit News: What with lawnmowers, bicycles, garden tools, folding chairs, and the like, it's quite a mistake to think there is room in a two-car garage for two cars.

Los Angeles Times: Then there was the milliner who couldn't make up her mind and found she had produced a hit.

In Lighter Vein

Home Life of a Bank Teller

"Hello, darling, did you have a hard day at the bank?"

"Hey, who are you?"

"Oh, we've gone through that every day for nine years. I'm your wife."

"Have you means of identification?"

"Yes, here's my signature. You can compare it with the one in your file."

"Hm. Looks a little different to me, but I'll take a chance. Any news?"

"Yes, Ruth Higgins called up. They want us to go over there for dinner on Thursday."

"Um. How do you know it was Ruth Higgins?"

"Why, she said so, of course. And besides, I recognized her voice."

"Oh, she said so, and you recognized her voice. Now isn't that dandy. And you expect me to take a chance on getting gypped out of my dinner on flimsy identification like that. Before we accept, I want to see her myself, and get a written identification over her signature."—Coronet.

Question of Tone

Shoe Shop Manager: "What's the matter, Jenkins? Can't you serve this customer?"

Assistant: "No, sir. He's trying to find two shoes which squeak in the same key."—Answers.

Sound!

"What do you mean by saying that George is out in the garage wiring the car for sound?"

"Well, he's putting six new horns on it!"

Wouldn't It Be!

Oh, the goose and the duck have
what is called luck;
For swimming, as ev'ry one knows,
Would surely be bliss, if it weren't
for this—
The bother of changing one's
clothes.

Shortage

According to a standard school book, "In the year 1847-48 potatoes formed the sole food of the Irish peasantry."

A pupil thus transcribed it: "In the year 1847, 48 potatoes formed the sole food of the Irish peasantry."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

Gold

Clarence King, geologist and writer, beloved of literary folk, possessed a strong distaste for money-lovers.

A friend who was overly fond of wealth once asked him triumphantly, "Why do you suppose the streets of Heaven are paved with gold?"

To which King instantly replied, "To show how little they think of it there."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Pet Panel Pictures

A young woman went into a picture store to buy a gift for her little sister. Selecting a panel of dog photographs, she was just about to purchase it when it occurred to her that the little girl was devoted to her own Cocker spaniel, and would probably prefer pictures of him.

She got out her camera and snapped several views of the little dog, developed and printed them and had them framed in a panel. The child was delighted with her gift, and all her little friends admired it so much that the girl saw her opportunity to make some money.

She visited a number of homes where there were children with pets, and suggested to mothers or grandmothers or older sisters that they order pictures of the children's pets as gifts for them. She framed the pictures in various attractive ways that attracted the attention of callers and guests in the home where she placed them, and soon built up a profitable little business.—Mrs. M. A. T., Atascadero, Calif.

What They Say

Weakest the Loudest

"A devastating rearmament race is being forced on the world—not by the strongest nations, but by the will power and audacity of the weakest."—Dorothy Thompson.

A Good Idea

"Get rid of fear and I believe that the world would be a safer place."—Sir Philip Gibbs.

Promises

"Ninety per cent of the misunderstandings—personal, political and international—come through making unnecessary promises."—Roger W. Babson.

Secretary

"It's almost literally true that an employer is no better than his secretary."—Fay Newman, "Miss America" of the United States secretarial world.

Loss Is Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bell, Calif.

The odor of freshly baked cakes, cookies, rolls and other delicacies streamed out the front door of a bakery at the noon hour. Many shoppers were entering and leaving the busy place.

In the midst of the rush a little fellow, scarcely eight years of age, entered with—of all things—two bulging bags of fresh doughnuts! Not a person in the shop missed the uniqueness of the situation. The baker's showcase held many more dozens of doughnuts, but evidently not of the same make.

Proudly the little fellow showed his wares to each of the bakery patrons. All seemed a bit hesitant to buy. Sensing this, the proprietor came to the aid of the junior salesman. "His mother makes these doughnuts," he explained, "and they are delicious. You should try some. They are better than I can make for the money."

Soon afterward, the youthful salesman was seen leaving the shop, minus the bags, but evidently clutching the money, and whistling a joyous tune. And inside the shop, the owner was hurrying to satisfy the needs of an appreciative and happy group of patrons.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Filling Vacancies on the Board

Question: A section of our bylaws provides as follows: "Two Trustees shall be elected regularly at the annual meeting. At this meeting other Trustees shall be elected to fill the unexpired terms in case vacancies have occurred."

Another section provides for appointment by the board of certain officers, and another section states, "The Board shall also make such other appointments as are deemed necessary or desirable."

In view of the foregoing, does the board have authority to appoint a trustee to the board to fill a vacancy?

Answer: The board has no authority to fill a vacancy on the board. The reasons for this opinion are: (1) The fundamental that the electing body shall fill any vacancies, unless the bylaws specifically delegate this duty to a board; (2) in the case cited, not only do the bylaws fail specifically to provide for such delegation, but, on the contrary, they definitely state that the organization shall fill such vacancies and when.

Perhaps a better provision would be to permit the calling of special meetings to fill such vacancies in order to avoid the possibility of a vacancy of long duration.

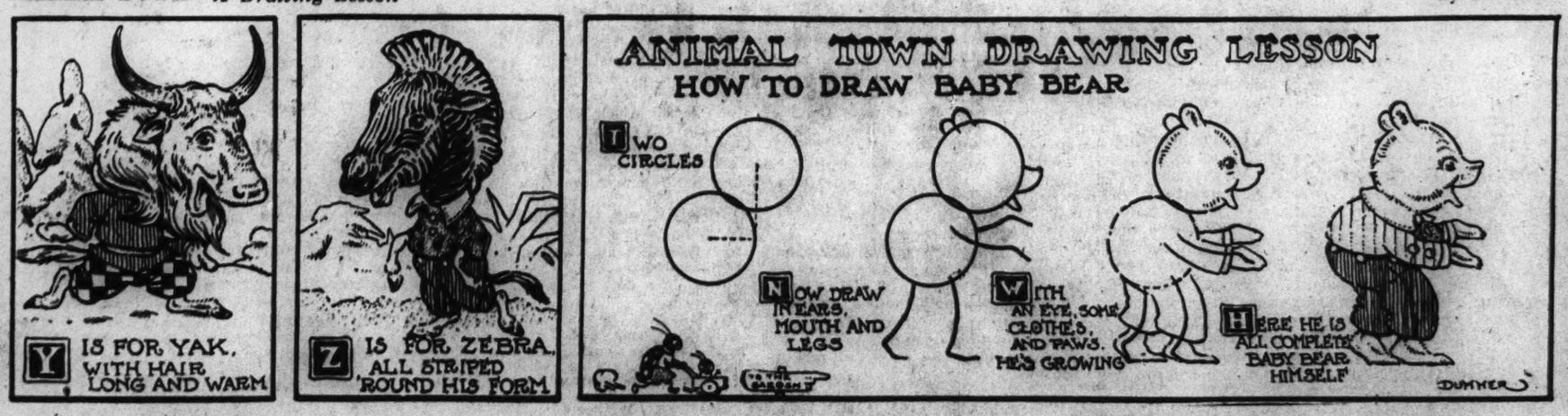
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Plotters!*

By LE PELLEY

SKIDMORE AND SINGAPORE HAVE DISAPPEARED — CAN'T WE SEND OUT A SEARCHING PARTY ?
AYE — WE'LL SCOUR THE ISLAND
WE'LL DIVIDE INTO TWO PARTIES — LANEY AND MARMADUKE AND SUSIE WILL GO UP THE COAST TO THE NORTH, AND YOU AND I AND BUDDY WILL STRIKE OUT ACROSS THE ISLAND TO THE OTHER SHORE ---- MRS LANEY AND DORIE LEE WILL KEEP CAMP !
THERE'S ONE THING WRONG WITH THAT PLAN, BUDDY — WHO EVER BRINGS US FOOD MUST KEEP PRETTY GOOD TRACK OF US !
I SEE — YOU MEAN HE WOULD KNOW WHAT WE'RE DOING !!
YES — IF WE ALL STARTED SEARCHING HE WOULD KNOW WE WEREN'T IN CAMP AND WOULD BE KEEPING AN EYE ON US INSTEAD OF US KEEPING IT ON HIM.
BUT IF JUST TWO PEOPLE WENT — SUCH AS YOU AND I — WE MIGHT NOT BE MISSED.... IS THAT WHAT YOU'RE THINKING ?

Animal Town—*A Drawing Lesson*

By DUMMER


Y IS FOR YAK, WITH HAIR LONG AND WARM
Z IS FOR ZEBRA, ALL STRIPED 'ROUND HIS FORM
ANIMAL TOWN DRAWING LESSON
HOW TO DRAW BABY BEAR
TWO CIRCLES
NOW DRAW IN EARS, MOUTH AND LEGS
WITH AN EYE, SOME CLOTHES, AND PAWS. HE'S GROWING
HERE HE IS ALL COMPLETE BABY BEAR HIMSELF
DUMMER

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Speak clearly, if you speak at all. Carve every word before you let it fall."

Factual Figuring: 12 (Newfoundland) plus 13 (Saint Lawrence), minus 10 (Saint John's), times 3 (Atlantic) divided by 6 (Canada) equals 20.

Letter Juggling: Earnest, nearest eastern.

How Many Squares?: 12.

Workmen And Their Tools: Carpenter—plane; mason—trowel; plumber—pipe wrench; blacksmith—hammer; electrician—pliers; tinsmith—soldering iron; painter—brush; machinist—drill; paper hanger—shears; surveyor—level.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Constitution Wins

FROM Washington the news is that the effort to remake the Supreme Court has been "shelved." If not wholly abandoned, the plan in its second form has been so definitely halted that whatever substitute now develops should not alter the essential victory for constitutional government. That was apparently assured when eight independent senators yesterday resolved to add their votes to the move for recommitment.

There are confused reports of plans for saving all of the Logan-Hatch bill but that section touching the Supreme Court or for an entirely new measure for "judicial reform" to be offered to a special session of Congress in October. Whatever the eventual shape of such legislation, the vital fact is that the American people have rejected clearly and decisively the project for overwhelming the Supreme Court.

Any new measure must be directed strictly to legitimate retirement or reform objectives and be free from the purpose to change the court to fit a legislative program. There must be no suggestion of an effort to amend the court instead of the Constitution.

We believe that in the perspective of history the decision made by the people of the United States in the last half year will be recognized as a great victory for constitutional government. We should not like to exaggerate the danger now escaped. The American people have shown a great ability to preserve self-government despite legal loopholes and the temptations of personal rule.

No one can say with certainty that dictatorship would have followed success of this device for short-cutting the accepted method of amending the Constitution. There are many loopholes for abuse of power in the American system. Presidents could destroy democracy without overwhelming the court were they so disposed and the people not alert. Congresses could upset the whole system by refusing to appropriate for necessary expenses. Even the Constitution is no final guarantee of freedom; dictators of South American republics, not to mention Huey Long, have shown what can be done under similar constitutions. The final guarantee of freedom is the spirit of order, tolerance, fair play and law observance in the people.

But that spirit works through rules called laws and constitutions. When they are disregarded or circumvented there is plain evidence that the spirit of self-government is asleep or decaying. But when it operates as it has in the present situation to maintain those rules, a people may be sure that it is alive and effectual. That is the great and heartening fact about the rejection of the plan for remodeling the court.

Sink-or-Swim for Subsidies

WORD that the United States Maritime Commission has introduced a new system of operating subsidies among twenty American steamship lines engaged in foreign services shows that Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy is not letting any barnacles grow under his newly acquired sea boots.

The Merchant Shipping Act of 1936 substitutes outright government aid for the older system of awarding mail contracts far in excess of service rendered. Many familiar with merchant marine questions considered this provision of the act the most difficult to administer because it authorized paying American interests the difference between amounts required to build and run their ships and similar costs abroad, without offering a fixed standard of comparison.

Mr. Kennedy's progress in computing a system of operating subsidies helps to quiet whatever qualms one might feel in trying to unravel the complexities of cost accounting. The White House ink was hardly dry on his commission before Mr. Kennedy had a crew of financial and shipping experts sounding the course all too faintly outlined in the ship subsidy act. The new system covers comparisons between American and foreign standards of wages, subsistence, insurance, fuel prices, maintenance and repairs prevailing along trade routes in which American beneficiaries compete with other nations. The commission, however, has yet to untie the toughest half of the fiscal knot by working out the differentials for shipbuilding costs.

Aside from all this, one cannot but be impressed with the speedy and efficient way in which the commission is carrying on its complicated work. Chairman Kennedy's conception of the responsibilities which devolve upon shipowners and the commission is one of the more promising aspects of the Government's attempt to build up the merchant marine. In his Maritime Day speech, he said:

> Perhaps it would not be untimely to suggest, that in view of such an intense purpose to have an adequate merchant marine, the failure of private enterprise this time may bring about a different method of achieving the goal. If the Government has to pull the whole load again, the people may want to own the tow as well as the tug. It strikes me that this writing on the wall is clear enough so that private shipping interests know that if they are to save themselves they have no choice but to make the present law work. . . .

Since shipping interests much prefer federal aid to outright government ownership, it is only fair that they should comply with Mr. Kennedy's warning to co-operate wholeheartedly by trying to make the plan work.

We believe, however, the conflicting purposes which the Merchant Shipping Act of 1936 is designed to serve make the law impracticable. In view of the relatively greater cost of maintaining an American merchant marine in competition with cheaper foreign services, it is difficult to see how a merchant fleet can thrive even under the artificial stimulus of subsidies. We believe there is no practical way in which the size of a merchant marine adequate for peacetime needs can be made to coincide with that of a merchant marine for wartime needs as an auxiliary to a huge American navy.

If the ship subsidy act fails to reconcile these contrasting requirements, it probably will be no fault of the Maritime Commission. Chairman Kennedy has already shown a keen understanding of American shipping problems. Regardless of what one thinks of the new subsidy program, it must be acknowledged that the Maritime Commission is making commendable progress in putting the law into operation.

Marconi

CQD! CQD! CQD! Nearly thirty years have elapsed since those symbolic letters—since supplanted by SOS—broke in upon the drowsy radio keeper at Siasconsett during the early hours of the morning. For the first time in history a call for help had come crackling over the air waves from a passenger ship in distress. It was the White Star liner Republic, rammed by the steamer Florida in dense fog off Nantucket, reporting her plight to all within range of her radio.

The world will never quite forget the heroic saga Jack Binns flashed from the radio key of the sinking Republic during that memorable rescue in the winter of 1909. Nor will it ever cease to be grateful to that remarkable man whose inventions did much to make possible the saving of those 1600 people. They and the numbers since saved from peril at sea by wireless bear witness to the immeasurable worth of Guglielmo Marconi's inventive work.

The demands which nations make upon inventors at times clothe them with the dual natures of a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Marconi did not escape these contrasting requirements. In recent years much of his work was given over to research in the laboratory of war. During the height of his country's Ethiopian conquest, word that Italy's brilliant inventor had perfected a radio beam that would stop an airplane engine dead in the air gave the world an uneasy start.

Such incidents tend to emphasize the need for as brilliant thinking in more constructive lines of human existence, and for a general attitude on the part of peoples which will enable inventors to work only for the good of mankind.

Dickens—a Grand Constellation

ONCE again, this time in the annual report of the Borough Library of St. Pancras, London, it is noted that Dickens maintains his great popularity with the public. It is a constant phenomenon. Other lights in the literary firmament wax and wane: Scott undergoes a temporary eclipse; the "best seller" flares across the horizon like a meteor, and is gone; and though the morning star of Defoe still shines "like a good deed in a naughty world," it is pale beside the grand constellation that is Dickens.

The lesson to be deduced from his success is obvious; yet it is one that writers of the present day choose, for the most part, to ignore. His humor is old-fashioned, his plots cumbersome and fatiguing in their ramifications, his style is patched with "tricks of the trade"—his handling of all these components of the novel can be surpassed by the moderns; but not one of these latter can show a portrait gallery to compare with his. Nor, indeed, can any novelist of the past claim as many characters who have become familiar in the mouth as household words. The moderns, however, make little attempt to emulate him. They do not exhibit portraits, so much as X-ray photographs; and where he was a master of ceremonies, they prefer to be professors of psychology.

The great "character," laughable, lovable, sinister, or bizarre, but always of heroic proportions, and of unforgettable presence, has stepped off the stage; and when he attempts to return, he comes without the buskin and the mask, to show us ourselves as others see us. Then, of course, he can enlighten and amuse; but he can never quite enchant us, and carry us away, as he did before. He may add to our vocabulary of experience; but seldom is it that he becomes a household word.

Women to the Fore

Book News of the Day

FROM A to Z, accountants to zoologists, there are women in almost every occupation who are counted notable enough to be included in the 1937-38 WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN, recently published ("American Women: the Official Who's Who Among the Women of the Nation," Vol. II. 1937-38: Los Angeles, Calif.: American Publications Inc. $10).

As might be guessed, teachers still lead the list, but with a sturdy percentage of professors, college deans and superintendents among them—in all, some 2282 educators of the 7851 biographies included in this volume. Next come the writers, editors, journalists, and authors with a total of some 1856. Only two accountants are in this issue and fifteen zoologists; but between the A's and Z's are an encouraging number of occupations often considered masculine strongholds, together with a scattering of activities unusual among either men or women. So it is, that women high enough in their professions for this who's-who rating are found carrying on as archeologists, surgeons, attorneys, manufacturers, judges, explorers, church ministers, and engineers; while two are paleontologists, two are penologists, one is a mycologist, one a criminologist, one a bishop, one a puppeteer and one a metallurgist.

Why a who's who of women? It might be argued that most of the women in this volume are not well enough known to be listed in the official "Who's Who in America," which presumably holds its women to the same standard of achievement as its men. Women, however, are still pioneering in business and professional realms. They rise to notable heights, it might be said, only after overcoming odds that men do not have to face. Standards of admission into such a volume, perhaps rightly, should, therefore, take into consideration the fact that women must overcome prejudice and a certain lack of opportunity in both training and chance of advancement before they can reach the top. "American Women" has value, then, not as a companion-volume to "Who's Who in America," but more particularly as it places on record those women whose achievement is high among women. Most of the biographies, although unfortunately not all, included in "Who's Who in America" are also found in this volume. Where outstanding and disappointing omissions obtain, the reason, according to Durward Howes, the editor, may be that the questionnaire was not returned.

The volume contains, among other features in addition to the biographies, eight short forewords, some of them vigorous and thought-provoking, by well-known women; statistical summaries including an intriguing listing of hobbies and favorite recreations; geographical and occupational indexes; and a useful section on national women's organizations and other national groups in which women predominate, brought up to date as to officers, headquarters, purpose, and number of members. M. J. T.

Three Men in a Boat

It's True What They Say

Critic's Holiday

PARIS

WHEN I first heard of the Englishman who goes to France four times a year to get a decent dinner I thought it was a joke, or an affectation. After ten days of potato soup, joints and flans, I only wonder that he doesn't go every week.

Come across the Channel, and you find that it's true what they say about the French. Cooking here actually is an art. Try a roast chicken at the Auberge de Père Louis in the rue de la Boule Rouge! Another good place, with a literary background, but expensive, is the Restaurant Drouant, Place Gaillon. It was here that we witnessed an incident that we had always considered just another good story: Americans in Paris ordering ham and eggs. The face of the maitre d'hôtel compensated us for the price we had to pay for our lunch.

* * *

On the whole, though, the Americans we have seen in Europe have been quite unlike their reputation. They are quiet and well-conducted, the sort of people you feel you would enjoy knowing. Like other travelers from the United States, you see, we are becoming pretty good Americans.

If you've heard these two stories about Americans in Paris, I'm going to tell them anyway. An Irishwoman was standing at the entrance to the Louvre when an American woman rushed up and demanded, "Where is the picture?" Thinking fast, the Irishwoman told her where to find the Mona Lisa. Forty-five seconds later the American dashed out again, calling over her shoulder: "Thanks."

Another American woman, proud of her knowledge, gave directions thus to her taxi driver: "En avant!" "Allez à droite!" "Allez à gauche!" When the driver could stand it no longer he said, "Madame est stupide." To which she replied: "Oh, je suis, suis-je?"

* * *

Of course the struggles of Americans, including ourselves, with the French tongue give joy to everybody. If the French people were not so polite, there would be roars of laughter, in which we should be joining. The only French we can understand is either the best, spoken very slowly, or our own American school product, similar to Mary Garden's.

It is disconcerting to go into a place, as I went into the Restaurant Drouant, and laboriously begin, with the aid of a French-English dictionary, to give an order, and then to hear both the maitre d'hôtel and the waiter reply in excellent English. So I felt sympathy for the fellow American in our hotel who, forgetting where he was, called after a non-English speaking porter, "Hey, wait a minute!" And I enjoyed the grin of the same porter when I approved his disposal of our bags with an "Okay."

This Hôtel de France et Choiseul, by the way, is just what I should have expected a French hostelry to be if I had thought about it; from its central court, open to the sky, and its outdoor tables, to the incredible ugliness of the warring colors in its bedrooms. They get a lot of Americans here, and no wonder, because they make you feel at home. I am giving free advertising? Very well, I am giving free advertising.

* * *

Indeed, France won us from the moment of our landing. "I'd give anything to see you when you first land at Calais," a Much Travelled Friend had said. But I think she would have been disappointed. The crossing had been exceptionally smooth, the sailing list was small, the Immigration Officer was satisfied with one sharp look and the Customs was lenient.

I can't say I care much for the European idea of comfort in railway travel. But perhaps one gets accustomed to this cattle-car manner of moving people about. Apart from that, and the curious French custom of selling you a theater ticket at one box office and then sending you to another where you are asked to pay more and get a really good seat, we have found this a land of enchantment, far beyond expectation. Before starting we had imagined that we should approve of everything English and disapprove of everything French. But we are finding that it's true what they say of both peoples. It is fortunate that both are practical and realistic. Otherwise they could hardly get along together at all.

L. A. SLOPER

The English-Speaking Entente

From "News Behind the News," Daily Radiocast From Melbourne by the Watchman

I LIKE that French word "entente" because although it means understanding it always seems to convey more than our English word; something more of intimacy, of accord in thought and motive than a mere mutual intellectual grasp of the characters of the parties concerned in it, and it is such an entente which is now being sought and is so eminently desirable between Britain and America.

There have been foolish and sometimes deliberately selfish influences magnifying differences between the two nations and tending to keep them apart, but there is a growing feeling on both sides of the Atlantic that we should seek out and emphasize our points of agreement rather than our points of difference. Such an entente, indeed, cultural, economic, political, is today recognized as the greatest guarantee of world peace, and a neglect to foster it by every means in our power will bring us into just moral condemnation before the world. That there has long been a desire on behalf of British people to draw closer to the great democracy of the New World has been proved by many facts, but it is now being reciprocated in a marked manner by the Government and people of America.

Two events of recent months have been significant.

1. The steadily pursued wish of the American Department of State to obtain cordial co-operation of Great Britain in an arrangement to use their combined influence in restoring world trade, following upon and as a corollary to the Tripartite Agreement between America, Britain and France regarding currency control.

2. It was noticeable that when Italy recently asked President Roosevelt to initiate an arms conference the President first consulted the views and wishes of the British Government.

However, these are political straws, but there are others more indicative of the feeling of the American people at large. I could quote many but I have only time to refer to one. You all know the paper called The Christian Science Monitor, which not only has a world-wide reputation for accuracy and variety of news, but also, I think, may be taken as fairly representative of the best American thought. Well, this paper has brought out a noteworthy issue of exceptional size dealing with the British Coronation and it has two special features.

First it contains a special message for the occasion from President Roosevelt (in itself an exceptional occurrence), from which I quote:

"It is a simple statement of fact, but one which cannot be too often affirmed, that the United States and Great Britain have one great common concern—the preservation of peace throughout the world. While national means and methods of contributing to a peace more secure and more stable may rightly vary, this common objective stands ever a common inspiration."

The second feature is an accompanying four-page souvenir, richly printed in colors and gold in a style of illumination which, I think, might be called characteristically English, and an outstanding example of the printer's art. Its beauty and finish make it, I think, the most striking Coronation Souvenir I have yet seen. But this is not its only or most impressive feature. Both in this and in the wonderfully complete articles in the Coronation Supplement there breathes a sympathy and understanding of what the Crowning of the King has meant to the Empire, that is eloquently significant.

At a time like this when the people of America as represented by President and press are holding out to us the hands of friendliness, we shall be recreant to our own clear responsibility if we do not do the utmost on our part, to put aside prejudice and personal profit alike, which warp our judgment and by political, commercial and cultural co-operation grasp those hands and join our forces to those of the great English-speaking Democracy of the New World, to make a "New World" in a still wider sense. America and the British Commonwealth of Nations by their combined strength and influence can do much toward the remaking and remodeling of this civilization of ours. Therefore to quote the summons of the peers to the Coronation, let us "all excuses set apart," get together to devote ourselves to this great and pressing end.

The Wide Horizon

Is European Peace Possible?

DIARY OF AN OBSERVER IN EUROPE

By Sisley Huddleston

THE strange idea has become firmly fixed in many minds that war is, sooner or later, "inevitable" in Europe. Yet everybody in Europe is busily protesting his desire for peace. It is only the "other side" which wants war. Nor are these protestations of good intentions vague: they take the form of precise offers. Curiously enough, the "other side" always side-steps the propositions; and a little later puts forward propositions of its own, which are in turn side-stepped.

Such has been the foolish game of cross-purposes ever since the Armistice. France and Germany had many opportunities of coming together, but whenever there was a "reasonable" government in Germany, there was an "unreasonable" government in France, and vice-versa. For we should not make the mistake of supposing that Adolf Hitler and the National Socialists have stood, from the beginning, in the way of a genuine settlement. On the contrary, they are a recent invention—a new pretext against peace. The German governments, on the whole, were thoroughly "democratic"—perhaps too much so, in that they permitted the development of violent oppositions which were eventually to overthrow the regime.

* * *

Yet during that long period, during which the present excuse that one must not do anything to encourage dictatorships did not exist, the concessions that were made to Germany were totally inadequate. The Versailles Treaty, in all its rigor, was applied—or rather the attempt was made to enforce it, though its financial provisions were grotesque and dangerous to the whole world. It would seem, therefore, that it is disingenuous now to plead that it is National Socialism alone that has prevented a square deal.

Moreover, the fact cannot be denied that time after time Herr Hitler has publicly offered to limit armaments, to sign pacts of non-aggression, to come finally to terms with his neighbors.

But there has never been a proper reply; negotiations have never been really begun. True, he did not himself reply to a certain questionnaire which Germany considered insulting and unprecedented, and in this he was doubtless wrong. No less wrong, however, is the lack of response that his offers have always met. It is likely that there is a good case against the acceptance of these particular offers. They postulate a method which other countries do not approve, namely, a series of bilateral accords which would tie the hands of various western countries, and would not assure peace with eastern countries.

* * *

This is in contradiction to the procedure of "collective security." But then so much is in contradiction to "collective security," if the phrase is strictly interpreted. Every alliance of France, in that it runs counter to a comprehensive system, is against "collective security." It would be easy to argue that the Franco-Russian pact is against "collective security." There has, indeed, never been a single "principle" presiding over European policy; European policy has been opportunist and changeable. At least it would be well to examine some of the proposals of Herr Hitler on their merits.

To keep the balance even, it is necessary to state that Germany, for its part, has generally appeared to elude serious discussion of French or British suggestions. In short, there has been too much fencing, too much of that finesse which Dr. Stresemann extolled, and not enough straightforward and honest effort to understand each other's viewpoint.

The outlook for Europe is, then, nothing like as black as is pretended if the statesmen will only have a minimum of confidence in each other's word. Indeed, I am sure that just as a show of force provokes a countershow of force, as hatred arouses hatred, and fear fear, so an abandonment of the universal reliance on force, an attitude of kindliness and of conciliation, an expression of the love which induces understanding and casts out fear, would bring peace again to the harassed continent.

Mirror of World Opinion

Prestige, Patience and Peace

IF THERE is any disposition in foreign countries to suppose that a lack of flamboyancy in British policy is a mark of flabbiness, they deceive themselves, and the fault is not ours. Sensitiveness to the nice but delusive calculations of what is miscalled prestige is not on the whole a British failing in foreign affairs, and certain fairly recent passages in our history argue that patience is neither the most ignominious nor the most enfeebling of the virtues. While peace is preserved, everything is possible. When peace is engulfed, all power to understand, to interpret, and to adjust is engulfed with it. The failures of the Peace of 1919 are a standing memorial to the unprecedented intensity of the war which preceded it. It is the task of a responsible Government and nation to work upon the defenses of peace until or unless they are irretrievably breached. . . .

To end the conflict in Spain, to redeem the League from the reproach and the weakness of containing no more than three Great Powers—these are the true ends of a peace policy and they are the objectives of British policy. The Spanish tangle will be resolved, not by incantations, but only by pertinacity and resource. The first step is to restore the naval patrol. The next is to get the volunteers out. These things may or may not be possible; but, even if the Labor Party has thrown up the sponge, it is still the duty of the Government to attempt them.—*The* (London) *Times.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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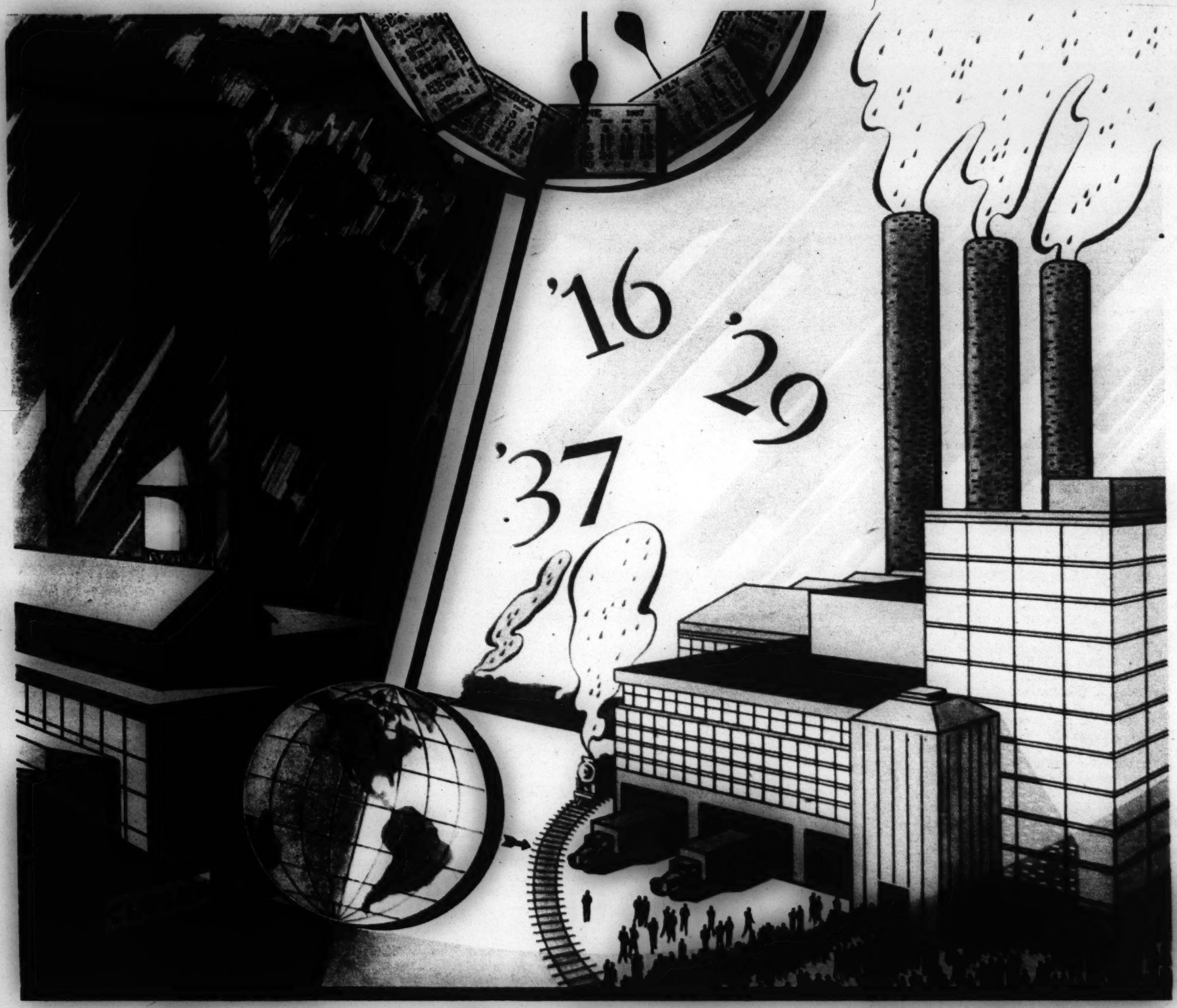
BOSTON, JULY 21, 1937



Taming the Business Cycle

By Arthur B. Adams

WITH THE PEOPLES of the world apparently climbing successfully out of the economic depression which gripped them from 1929 until 1933, or longer, economists and others already are predicting a new depression, beginning in about 1941. This is not a joyful promise for the veterans of the last cataclysm, and the average man and woman naturally wonder what they are to do or think about such a prediction. So far, only theories may be offered to satisfy their curiosity, and, unfortunately, the theories differ.

Periods of business prosperity, followed by periods of business depression, have occurred irregularly, but frequently, in all industrial countries of the world since 1816. These alternate ups and downs in the general trend of business have come to be called *business cycles*. From them the economic theorists have made their deductions, for what they may be worth, and governments have taken actions which seemed likely to avoid or mitigate any unfortunate effects resulting from operation of the forces involved. Such actions are being taken today by the United States Government.

Prior to 1816 the economic world occasionally suffered from famines and other catastrophes resulting from wars and pestilences, but not from business depressions. The common man might feel the pangs of hunger, but he did not find himself caught in the meshes of a great impersonal money-and-credit machine which he could not see, but whose disorders upset his personal life. To be sure, in 1720, both England and France experienced a rather severe financial crash, with the failure of the South Sea companies, but industry and commerce were only slightly affected by this financial upheaval. The first real business depression affecting all the commercial nations occurred in 1816-1817, following the close of the Napoleonic wars, and similar depressions have occurred at intervals during the 120 years since. It now remains to be seen whether these economic phenomena can be eliminated from the experience of the masses as successfully as famine and pestilence have been eliminated.

The aspect of the business cycle which first attracted the attention of the public, as well as that of economists, was the business depression. It was later discovered by students of this phenomenon that the depression period is simply one phase of the whole cyclical movement. Before the end of the nineteenth century, the discovery was made that a period of business prosperity, or a boom, with rising prices, sales and production, usually preceded each depression, and that a recovery period always followed a depression. It was recognized, also, that most depression periods begin with a very rapid downward movement of prices, production and employment, attended by great business losses and many business failures. This first phase of a depression was designated as a *crisis* period. The complete business cycle, then, was recognized as having at least four successive and interrelated phases.

Before 1900, most students of cylical fluctuations in the trends of business believed that each phase of the cycle developed conditions which produced the succeeding phase. They thought that there was no beginning or ending to the cyclical movement in the business trend, and that any successive four phases

R. I. Nesmith and Associates, Seibelman Syndicate

"INNOCENT BYSTANDERS"

Business Cycles, in the Past, Have Marched Mankind Down Breadlines, Such as the One Above, Then Have Turned Them Loose in Pleasant Prosperity, as Below, Then Back to the Breadline, and So On in an Economic Merry-Go-Round

constituted a complete business cycle In their opinion, a complete cycle ran its course from one depression to the next, or from one recovery to the next, etc. In recent years, however, the majority of students of this phenomenon have recognized a definite beginning and a definite end of each cycle. They are generally agreed that the first phase of a cycle is the upward movement (prosperity or boom), which is followed successively by a depression (frequently with a crisis at the beginning of the depression), and a recovery from the depression.

It is generally agreed that the business cycle phenomenon is a product of modern industrialism and commercialism. All students recognize that cyclical fluctuations in the trend of business are an outgrowth of the manner in which our present capitalistic industrial system operates. There is much disagreement, however, among business cycle theorists as to just what forces in the operation of our industrial system cause these cyclical fluctuations.

* * *

One class of cycle theorists believe that our roundabout methods of production in industry, together with the fact that most goods are produced to be sold at prices in the markets, cause the industrial and business balance to be easily upset. They claim that unrestrained competition among enterprises in producing and selling goods makes it impossible to co-ordinate production in the different industries in such a manner as to maintain an equilibrium between the market demand and the market supply of goods in general. This class of theorists, then, believe that fluctuations in the general trend of business are due primarily to the operation of natural economic forces under our private - enterprise - competitive - price system. They hold that mistakes in the judgment of business managers, and ignorance of what competitors are doing, are the chief reasons why alternate booms and depressions occur.

This class of theorists believe that cyclical fluctuations are inherent in the organization of our present economic system, and that these fluctuations could not be eliminated without making basic changes in its fundamental nature. They stress the long span of time between the beginning and the ending of the production of finished goods as being largely responsible for the upsetting mistakes made by business managers. These theorists believe, therefore, that we shall always have business cycles under this free enterprise price system.

Most students of business cycle problems, however, deny that major fluctuations in the trend of business are a necessary outgrowth of the operation of our present economic system. They claim that these great ups and downs in the trend of business are due to the operation of certain specific forces and factors which upset our national economic balance. Some of them deny that these cycle-generating forces are brought into play as an inevitable result of the basic nature of our economic system, or because of the normal operation of this system. Regardless of the origin of the upsetting forces, most students of the phenomenon believe that, without destroying the present economic system, or even making any basic changes in its organization and operation, these forces are subject to social or public control. While the majority of cycle theorists agree that major business cycles are subject to more or less social control, there is much disagreement among them as to what specific forces and factors cause these fluctuations, as well as to what particular kinds of control measures should be applied to remedy the evils.

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One group of these students claim that modern business cycles are nothing more than a "dance of the dollar." This group hold that the ups and downs in the general trend of business are due entirely to fluctuations in the general price level, or to changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. They claim further that all the changes in the general price level are due to unwarranted changes in the quantity of money and bank credit in circulation in relation to current physical volume of trade. It is their belief that the general price level can be stabilized by government control of the quantity of money and bank credit in circulation in relation to the volume of trade. They think that by thus stabilizing the general price level, all fluctuations in the trend of business would thereby be eliminated. According to this theory, our industrial system would operate continuously and at full capacity under conditions of the proper regulation of the quantity of money in circulation.

Another class of cyclical theorists hold that fluctuations in the general demand for goods cause the cyclical fluctuations in the trend of business. They believe that most, if not all, periods of business prosperity (or booms) are caused by great increases in the demand for capital and other producers' goods. These periodic increases in the demand for producers' goods in times of peace, it is claimed, are brought about by the economic forces which create new opportunities for large profits. The boom generating forces (or profit opportunity forces) consist, they say, of (1) the opening up of new territories, (2) the exploitation of natural resources, (3) the building of new industries, and (4) the changes in old industries. In order to take advantage of these profit opportunities, business men build new factories and expand old ones. To carry out their expansion programs, they demand large quantities of producers' goods. Furthermore, they frequently borrow heavily from banks to secure the necessary funds for expansion.

The rise in the prices of goods at such times, these theorists claim, is due to the increased demand for goods, rather than to the expansion of bank credit. The expansion of bank credit, they think, is a *result* of the higher prices and increased demand for goods, rather than a *cause* of them. An increase in the demand for capital goods, they say, brings about an uptrend in business of greater production and higher prices, from which the expansion of bank credit results. This class of theorists also point out that wars always produce "boom" conditions, because the purchase of war supplies by the Government brings about a great increase in the demand for goods of all kinds. The purchase of war supplies by the Government is usually made possible by the expansion of government credit. Expansion of government credit, in turn, brings about an expansion of bank credit. It is recognized that, whether a boom is brought about by the operation of the peacetime boom-generating forces, or by war expenditures on the part of the Government, the boom will subside and be followed by a depression as soon as the increased demand for goods declines.

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Some of the theorists of this class hold that the forces which have generated peacetime booms in the past are not as strong today as they were formerly. They point out that most of the territory of the world has already been settled, and that practically all the rich natural resources have been appropriated and exploited. They say further that new industries are not likely to be established in the highly industrial nations as rapidly in the future as they have been in the past. They think, also, that while future changes in old industries may be as great, or greater, than they have been in the past, these changes are not likely to involve the acquisition of as much new capital equipment as in the past.

On the other hand, they point out that the cost and frequency of wars appear to have increased in recent years, and that even in peacetime many of the governments have adopted a policy of great public expenditures and rapid expansion of public credit. They believe that great public expenditure programs, made possible through the expansion of government credit, will produce boom conditions, whether made for purposes of war or peace. It is their opinion, therefore, that the business booms of the future are likely to be generated by large public expenditure programs, rather than by the creation of large prospective profits as a result of the operation of the peacetime boom-generating forces.

There is another class of theorists who think that all major cyclical fluctuations are due wholly, or in part, to the extremely unequal distribution of the national money income. They believe that the concentration of a very large proportion of the national money income in the hands of a few very rich people results in an excess amount of savings and investments in new productive enterprises, on the one hand, and in a shortage of consumers' purchasing power, on the other. In other words, they think that the portion of the national income which goes to the mass of consumers is too small to enable them to purchase the finished goods and services which our expanding industrial system is capable of producing. As a result of this shortage in consumers' purchasing power, a surplus of consumers' goods accumulates in the markets, and a business depression occurs. It is their opinion, therefore, that industry and business alternate between periods of industrial expansion and business depression because of this lack of proper balance between the saving and spending of the national income.

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But is a business depression brought about by a shortage of consumers' purchasing power? This question is explained as follows: After recovery from a previous depression the surplus savings of the very rich are invested in productive capital in such large quantities that a period of industrial expansion ensues. This industrial expansion movement, however, is sooner or later brought to an end because the mass of consumers are unable to purchase, at prevailing prices, the quantity of finished goods which is produced by expanding industry. Finished goods pile up in warehouses and stores, production is curtailed, and prices fall. The lag of wages behind the increase in prices and profits during an upswing of business causes more unequal distribution of the national income, and facilitates the termination of the upswing in business.

This class of theorists claim that, if we had a much more equal distribution of the national income, there would be adequate consumers' purchasing power to purchase all the goods that are, or could be, produced, and that disastrous depressions would be avoided. According to their theory, insufficient market demand for consumers' goods and services is the stumbling block in the way of full and continuous operation of our industrial system. Because of this shortage of consumers' effective demand for the goods produced, the nation suffers disastrous business depressions.

Doubtless there is an element of truth in the contentions of each of these classes of business cycle theorists. It is probable that some fluctuations in the trend of business are inherent in the nature of our present economic system. Its roundabout methods of production by competitive enterprises for profits would make it difficult, if not impossible, to attain an absolute balance in its day-to-day operation. Certainly an unsound and unstable monetary system would upset prices and, in turn, upset the operation of our industrial system. It is equally evident that a great and rapid expansion of both bank and government credit will result in (if not cause) an inflational rise in the general price level. None would deny, also, that a rapid contraction of bank credit is always attended by a rapid fall in the general price level and a curtailment of production.

* * *

Everyone acquainted with the economic history of the United States recognizes that the settlement of the Western frontier, the exploitation of the vast natural resources, and the building of new industries have played a large part in facilitating the business boom movements of the past. Most students recognize, also, that these industrial development forces are not likely to bring about as rapid economic changes in the future as they did up to 1929. Most of the dyed-in-the-wool *laissez faire* economists refuse to admit that the unequal distribution of the national income is a cause of business depressions. On the other hand, many reputable students of business cycles recognize that the inadequacy of the

(Continued on page 13)

Mr. Green Speaks Quietly

He and the American Federation of Labor, Which He Heads, Continue Calmly to Organize Workers, As for Years Past, Believing That the C. I. O. Storm Finally Will Blow Over

By Tully Nettleton

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MEET MR. GREEN!

The Head of the American Federation of Labor Is a Conciliator Rather Than a Fighter in the Ranks of Labor, and a Man Who Studies Economics. Here He Scores a Point, Emphasizes Another, and Listens to the Other Fellow. Below He Talks It Over With John L. Lewis, Before Mr. Lewis Left the A. F. of L. to Organize the C.I.O.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR banks on the survival of reasonableness. This is the predominant impression one gets from sitting down in the plain and simple office of William Green in the Federation building in Washington and talking to the shirt-sleeved president of the organization that has spoken for American labor for half a century.

"The purposes of the American Federation of Labor," says Mr. Green quietly but with emphasis, "are just what they always have been. The policies of the trade union movement as represented in the Federation are constructive, responsible, American."

This is in answer to a query as to whether the objectives of the A. F. of L. have undergone any change of development in view of the schism of the labor forces in the United States and the growth of the C. I. O. or Committee for Industrial Organization.

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"The American Federation of Labor," he continues, "has always worked and is intensively at work now to organize workers who are unorganized. It believes in the use of collective bargaining to obtain a continuing betterment in the working conditions, the wages, the hours, the general livelihood of American workers. To be a lasting benefit, this obviously must be obtained within the limits of what industry can afford to pay and continue prosperous.

"A fair wage and a fair profit must be joint objectives, and we believe the determination of a fair wage can best be arrived at by calm, intelligent, peaceful negotiation which attempts to get at all the facts. After all, the economic facts of the situation are what govern in the long run, regardless of force or violence. Where force clashes with facts, force must give way to facts."

Organization activity by the A. F. of L. is going forward as actively as at any period in the organization's history, its officials assert, irrespective of the C. I. O. rush of organization which for a time seemed to dominate the picture.

Total membership in the unions affiliated with the Federation is said to be growing every month. There are now 108 national or international unions so connected and from 800 to 1000 federal unions or local units directly under the Federation in trades not yet formed into autonomous national organizations. This authorization of "federal" unions is the usual procedure in organizing new industries.

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It was by such a charter that the automobile workers' union was established which was later captured and expanded by the C. I. O. The same story applies in the rubber industry. Federation spokesmen point to these two charters in refutation of the charge that the A. F. of L. will not permit the vertical or industrial type of unionization said to be demanded by the newer conditions of mass production.

Indeed, they point back much further to the fact that the Federation chartered the United Mine Workers of America, which is the industrial type union in which John L. Lewis got his schooling and his initial backing for leadership of the C. I. O.

"The question between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. is not a question of the industrial or the craft union," asserts Mr. Green. "We have found from experience that there is plenty of room within the American Federation of Labor for the application of both plans. We have applied them both. We are applying them both.

"The real issue is whether the organized labor movement in America shall be governed by democratic procedure, by the rule of the majority as represented by a vote of 18,000 to 10,000 on organizational policy at the Atlantic City convention, or whether it shall be governed by the minority which announced in launching the Committee for Industrial Organization that their organization was 'formed for the purpose of putting into effect the minority report' of that convention."

* * *

John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the Federation, points out that there are actually few examples either of purely and narrowly craft unions or of really all-inclusive industrial unions. The miners' union, one of the largest of the verticals, does not undertake to include clerks in the coal operators' main offices or railway employees on coal company trackage.

On the other hand, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, popularly known as a craft union, has followed electrical development so that they not only wire buildings but also string telephone wires, are employed in sound motion-picture production, radio broadcasting, the electrical service industries and also are engaged in the manufacture of electrical and radio equipment.

Mr. Frey adopts the classification of trade unions formulated by a trade union economist, Robert F. Hoxie, who refused to define unions in terms of structure and form but insisted the essential difference was in their methods and strategy. He held that the principal purpose of some unions was exercise of the industrial democracy that is based on genuine collective bargaining with employers; that others placed greater dependence on partisan political action, on financial assistance from better ordered unions, on policies of opportunism and seeking only the immediate goal, or on defying and even overthrowing government.

As head of the metal trades department, Mr. Frey has seen trade unions adapt themselves to many conditions of industry. He has seen craft unions sponsor the organization of the unskilled, and he has seen industrial type unions split up into crafts simply as a matter of practicality and wieldiness. Many of the craft unions, including the common laborers in construction, often negotiate joint or simultaneous contracts locally with employers and in that way obtain most of the benefits of industrial unionism.

The leaders of the Federation are most of them veterans. The charge frequently made against them is that they have slowed down or are not sufficiently vigorous and aggressive in going after the things labor wants. This may be partly true, particularly in the organizing of the relatively unskilled. But it is also true that their reasonableness and even statesmanship may sometimes be mistaken for weakness.

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Mr. Green is younger than some of the others, yet when he tries to make a "fight talk" in a labor convention it somehow does not seem to come natural. It just doesn't fit him. He is by nature the conciliator, the peaceful negotiator and the careful student of economics. He has been that way from the time he came out of the coal mine to become president of the Ohio district of the miners' union, to serve in the Ohio state Senate, to work beside John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers national headquarters and then to be chosen president of the Federation.

Are his policies too soft? Mr. Green believes they will prevail in the long run better than more rough-shod tactics. And he draws reassurance from passages in the last address of Samuel Gompers to an A. F. of L. convention:

"So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our labor movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic."

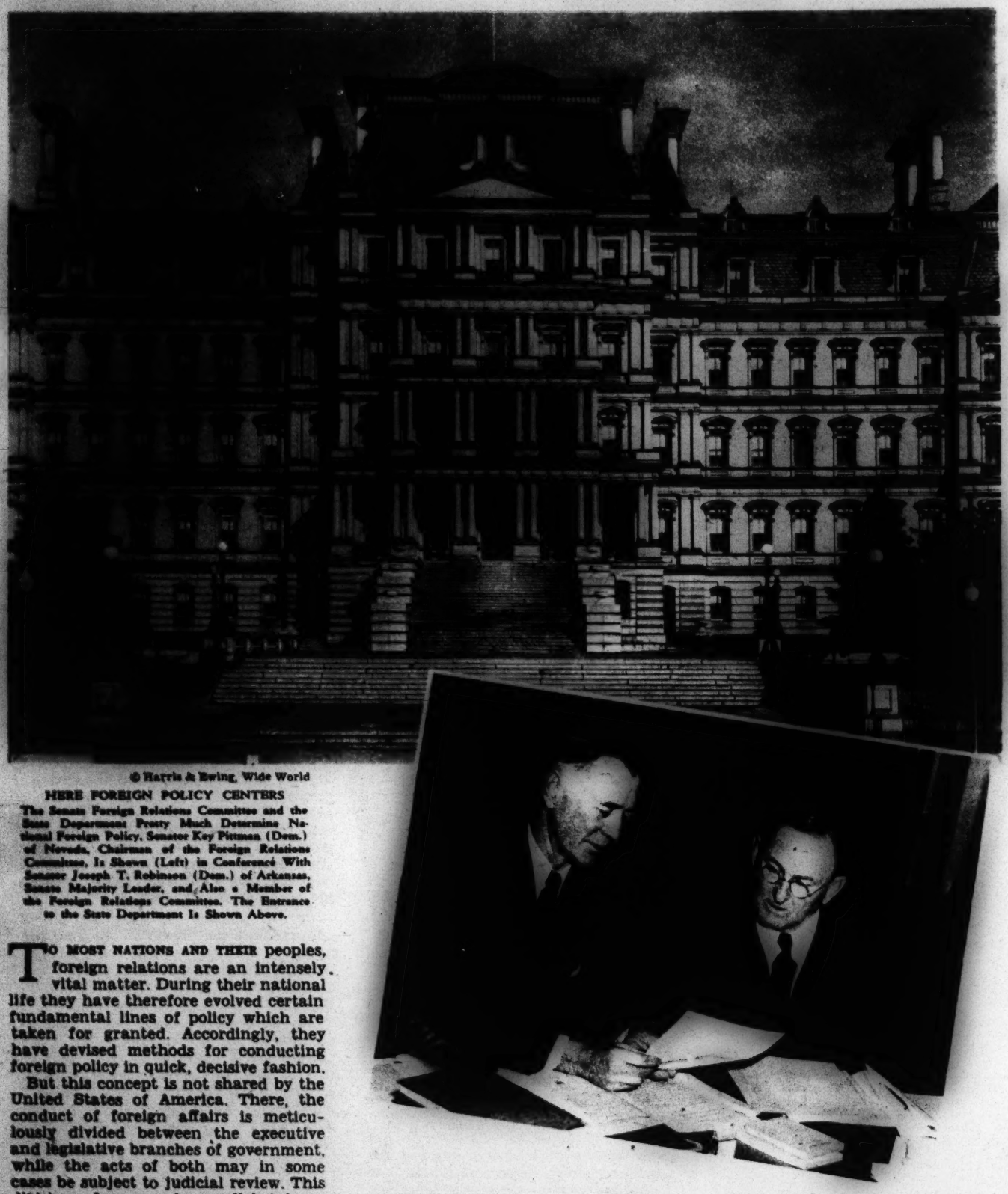
THE C. I. O. STORY

The ideas and purposes of John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization, now in competition with the A. F. of L. for the workers' allegiance, were outlined in the Magazine Section last week.

Where Policy Falters

Washington, Handicapped in Its Foreign Relations by Division of Authority in the Government and a Public Swayed by Prejudice, Looks to Statesmanship and Education to Provide a Solution

By Lothrop Stoddard



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HERE FOREIGN POLICY CENTERS

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the State Department Pretty Much Determine National Foreign Policy. Senator Key Pittman (Dem.) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Is Shown (Left) in Conference With Senator Joseph T. Robinson (Dem.) of Arkansas, Senate Majority Leader, and Also a Member of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Entrance to the State Department Is Shown Above.

TO MOST NATIONS AND THEIR peoples, foreign relations are an intensely vital matter. During their national life they have therefore evolved certain fundamental lines of policy which are taken for granted. Accordingly, they have devised methods for conducting foreign policy in quick, decisive fashion.

But this concept is not shared by the United States of America. There, the conduct of foreign affairs is meticulously divided between the executive and legislative branches of government, while the acts of both may in some cases be subject to judicial review. This division of powers is paralleled by a public opinion traditionally vague and indifferent to foreign matters.

The upshot is that the conduct of America's external relations is characterized by a slowness and uncertainty that perpetually astonishes foreign observers. For all this there are good historic reasons. The time has come, however, to ponder seriously whether these peculiar methods do not constitute a grave threat to the national security. What was practicable in the past may become dangerous in the present and disastrous in the future.

* * *

America's outstanding handicap in its foreign relations is the minute division of authority between the executive and the legislative. The President, via his Secretary of State, is empowered to conduct diplomatic negotiations and to draft treaties. But the Secretary's appointment must be confirmed by the Senate, while all treaties require senatorial ratification by a two-thirds majority.

This characteristic set of checks and balances has done more than anything else to render American foreign policy provisional and uncertain. Almost every President has seen his diplomacy blocked by senatorial opposition. As for the State Department, it has often been turned topsy-turvy by some unexpected senatorial action. At best, the mere mechanics of senatorial ratification render treaty-making a slow and uncertain process. When, as often happens, speed and certitude are needed, this may jeopardize the national interest.

Another handicap, less obvious but equally grave and far-reaching, is the legal requirement that senators and congressmen must be residents of the State they represent. This is intensified by the unwritten law that a congressman must be domiciled in his particular district as well. These rigid restrictions (unknown in Europe or in Canada) cramp American political life. In both domestic and foreign affairs it tends to make Congress not merely sectional but downright parochial in its attitude.

Under existing conditions, how can it be otherwise? The individual senator actually represents, not the nation, but his particular State. The individual congressman does not even represent his State, but *his district*. He is sent to Washington to look after its special interests. Unless he puts them ahead of everything else, he probably will not be re-elected. And if he loses favor with his constituents, his legislative career is at an end; because (practically speaking) he cannot run for Congress anywhere else.

This is bad enough in domestic matters. But it is far worse in the field of foreign affairs. Of course, there is the old saying that "politics stops at the water's edge." In practice, however, we know that to be little more than a charming legend. What actually happens is that, as practical politicians, American legislators can rarely afford to regard foreign matters with single-minded reference to the nation as a whole.

These outstanding handicaps have persisted through America's national life. This very persistence hinders an awakening of public opinion to the crying need for reform. Until a couple of decades ago, America was so fortunately situated that inefficiency in its foreign policy did not entail serious consequences. For almost a century, American foreign policy was idyllically simple. It consisted in keeping out of Europe and keeping Europe out of the Americas. Until Europe exploded in 1914, the average American never dreamed that he had seriously to consider foreign affairs.

Americans certainly have a long way to go before they become normally "foreign-minded," as the term applies to most nations. As often happens, a long time-lag has developed between changed conditions and the public's awareness of the change. Nevertheless, the facts are indisputable and attendant dangers only too clear. Fortunately, political forms and methods *can* be quickly altered under the spur of necessity.

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An alert, informed public opinion is required not only to effect necessary changes in method but also to insure their proper working. Suppose, for instance, that the Senate were shorn of its treaty-making functions. To place the conduct of America's foreign relations unreservedly in the hands of the Executive might cause new dangers graver than the old, *unless*, as in other countries, there likewise existed a public opinion well versed in the fundamentals of foreign policy.

Now we may as well realize that, in the field of foreign affairs, America does not yet possess a seasoned public opinion of that sort. On most foreign matters, a so-called "public opinion" consists largely of ignorance supplemented by prejudice. That, of course, renders it peculiarly susceptible to attacks of mass-hysteria and the wiles of clever propaganda. This unfortunate condition should be progressively remedied. Somehow or other, the American people must come to realize the present importance of foreign relations. Once more, as in the perilous days of the Founding Fathers, America's best minds should conduct its foreign affairs, while their statesmanship should be backed by an informed public opinion. A dual responsibility exists—that of statesmanship to enlighten the public, and that of the public to trust and support qualified statesmen.

This is easy enough to say, but precious hard to bring about. It all boils down to educating the Sovereign People—or, at least, educating enough of those influential elements who mold and guide public opinion, so that the popular mass will follow their lead. To be sure, the educational process has already begun. An abysmal ignorance of the outer world, once well-nigh universal, has markedly lessened during the last two decades. An intellectual ferment on foreign affairs is obviously stirring the public mind.

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As yet, much of this new interest is superficial, sentimental, and distorted. This renders the American public liable to be incoherent, contradictory, or blindly partisan on specific issues. Yet such confusion is not, in itself, abnormal. The American people is passing through phases which ordinarily attend the maturing of a national consciousness. The country is young, and, to some extent, still unformed. Americans cannot, therefore, expect to attain at a bound the sophisticated outlook of older nations, such as Britain and France, where almost everybody, high or low, rich and poor, instinctively senses the bases of national policy.

The American people should come to realize not only the facts and principles of its foreign affairs but also the rôle of public opinion itself. Public opinion, even though intelligent and well-versed, cannot direct foreign policy except on basic issues and along broad general lines. Americans must learn to leave the formulation of policies to statesmanship and their execution to accredited specialists—who should, of course, be held to strict accountability for results. That is the only way foreign affairs can be conducted in efficient, sensible fashion.

Rubber From the Laboratory

Long Dependence on Other Lands for Its Supply Has Induced the United States Government to Support Local Experiments in Growth and Manufacture, Assuring Freedom of Foreign Control

By Walter L. Winchester

ON ONE OF HIS VOYAGES to the New World, Christopher Columbus found natives playing with a heavy ball of vegetable gum that bounced. Since that discovery, rubber, as this gum was named later, has bounded and rebounded across oceans and continents. It has spanned hemispheres. In one sense, it has made the world a sort of economic chessboard, with rubber for the pawns.

The latest rebound of this fickle commodity finds the United States, which uses 65 per cent of the world's crude, consuming rubber at an all-time record rate—nearly 575,000 tons in 1936. World stocks are sharply reduced. Market prices have reached upward again to a profit-making level, and growers are gradually being released from international export restrictions.

Where will rubber land after this new leap? Will its recoil affect economic control?

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The inquirer is reminded that from Africa's Belgian Congo, the rubber-growing industry once jumped the South Atlantic, landing in South America's Amazon regions. It seemed a happy landing. But America's demand for automobile tires enabled speculators to run the price up to $3 per pound, in 1910, giving the commodity the resilience of high profits that caused it to bound away from the Amazon, toward the rising sun. It settled down in the East Indies, eventually to become over a $1,000,000,000 industry. Only a decade was required for this transition. And today the industry is in the hands of a British-Dutch-French coalition which effectively controls 97 per cent of the world's output of crude rubber.

Upon this remote, European-controlled supply, the United States is chiefly dependent for its vast needs. Indeed, rubber is its principal military deficiency. But the nucleus of an American rubber-producing industry is being developed, gaining a momentum that soon may be felt, and that may make rubber-growing really important again on the Western Hemisphere. This nucleus exists in plantations American manufacturers are developing in tropical regions, and in the perfecting by American chemists of rubber substitutes.

Man's attempts to copy, or improve on, nature loom important on the 1937 rubber horizon. "Rubber" manufactured by a chemical process is being produced commercially in the United States in increasing volume, hailed by chemists as a major triumph of their profession. The sponsors expect these new products eventually will replace a considerable volume of the natural rubber in manufacturing processes. Whether they will largely displace it, as synthetic dyes have displaced natural dyes, is a mooted secret of the future, but it is suggested that another $1,000,000,000 industry may be in the making. Germany and Russia also are reported to be producing new chemical products to take the place of rubber.

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Six years after their first experimental plant was built, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. is today converting millions of pounds of calcium carbide into acetylene gas and thence into a rubber-like product called "neoprene," in a huge new plant at Deepwater Point, N. J. Its chemical composition is entirely different from natural rubber and the company avoids classifying it as "synthetic" rubber. But it closely resembles nature's product in physical properties, processes like it, and is claimed to be even better adapted to many modern industrial needs.

Neoprene has many varied uses, many in fields complementary to or beyond the capacity of rubber. Its chief advantage is that it maintains its original rubber-like properties when exposed to the deteriorating effects of oils, sunlight, chemicals, heat, etc., making it suitable for gasoline hose, rubberized fabrics, footwear, household gloves and chemical rubber goods. Tests show that it wears 20 per cent better than rubber in automobile tire treads, although rubber serves better in the tire carcass.

Neoprene costs considerably more than rubber, but its advantages in many industries compensate for the premium users pay for it. However, its raw materials are cheap and in unlimited supply right at home, and it is anticipated that improvements in manufacturing, and enlarged production, will somewhat lower the cost and widen the market for this new "rubber."

It takes a rubber tree seven years to reach proper yield for commercial tapping, but only five hours are needed to produce "Thiokol," which has been manufactured commercially since 1931. The Thiokol Corporation designates it as a "synthetic" rubber. Its plant, near Trenton, N. J., is producing upward of 1,000,000 pounds a year. This company asserts that the "rubbers" now being produced chemically at home would satisfy the demands of the United States for rubber in time of national emergency.

Thiokol is compounded from inexpensive elements which the United States is abundantly supplied with, elements taken from a sulphur mine, a natural gas well and a salt mine. Sulphur is the most important and this country produces most of the sulphur used in the world; it costs a cent a pound. Chemically, Thiokol is no more a "made" rubber than the natural vegetable gum, its makers state.

This "synthetic" product is manufactured in three forms, sheet stock, liquid, and as a powder for molding. It can be vulcanized and processed like rubber. It eliminates many production steps in manufacturing processes, as its chemical composition and physical properties are controlled from the start. It is claimed to be superior to natural rubber for many industrial purposes, offsetting the higher cost—55 cents a pound against around 25 cents for natural rubber.

Thiokol is being used, among other things, for hose to convey gasoline; as a base liner for hose used to spray lacquer on motorcars; to seal petroleum and gas storage tanks; for blankets on printing presses; as a substitute for metal electroplates; and for sheathing electric cables. The National Bureau of Standards reported it 25 per cent better than rubber as a fabric for the gas cells of lighter-than-air craft.

Twenty years ago, several tire manufacturers started to raise plantation

(Continued on page 12)

RUBBER AND NEAR-RUBBER

Authentic Rubber Trees, Planted on Goodyear's Dolok Merangir 15,700-Acre Estate in Sumatra, Are Being Tapped in the Picture at the Left. The Cup at the Base of Each Tree Captures Milky Latex as It Drips From an Incision. The Rubber-like "Neoprene," Developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Is Shown Below in a Washing Mill at the Deepwater Point, N. J., Plant. The Strength and Elasticity of "Thiokol," a Synthetic Rubber, Useful for Special Oil-Resistant V-Belts and Other Purposes, Is Being Tested in the Upper Picture

Photos William A. Rittase, Courtesy du Pont Co. and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Sightseeing From the Air

Aviation Is Providing an Entirely Different and Magnificent Spectacle for Visitors to the Grand Canyon and Boulder Dam Regions, Where Recreation Reserves Are Being Developed

By John Eden

OPENED UP TO MAN finally by the airplane is the last mysterious cathedral of the Southwest—the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and the strange, primordial lands that lie beside it. The Government has finished the incredible Boulder Dam engineering feat, and now the National Park Service has undertaken its supervision of recreational aspects in the area under an interbureau agreement with the Reclamation Service, which holds title to the Boulder Dam Reservation, and maintains supervision over the Dam and Boulder City.

They now have a saying in that part of the country that you've never seen the Grand Canyon until you've seen it from the air. Until July, 1926, no commercial airline operated the whole length of the Canyon on daily schedule. But for the last five or six years it has been possible to make scenic hops, and TWA has for some time operated an off-line schedule journey, every day, high above the Canyon. It remained, however, for a native Westerner, who knows every foot of the country, and an associate, who practically carved out every airport in Arizona, to establish the only aviation line in the country whose airports are at 7000 to 9000 feet altitude, and whose pilots radio ahead and say, "We're coming up to the field."

The landing fields have all been built with Indian labor, and it is the pilots who are the pioneers, operating over country hitherto unknown to white men. They have studied the terrain from the air, have picked out details in it never included in guide books, have given them interesting and apt names and added them to the list of the wonders they point out to air travelers.

Ask M. B. Bowman about flying over the Grand Canyon and he will confess that, although it is a professional interest, he wonders why he is not paying someone to pursue it, since no two days are alike, and all are full of adventure.

The way you get there is by train or plane to Las Vegas, and let yourself be picked up by one of Glover E. Rucksdell's men. Strictly speaking, he is an aviation man, and controls the sightseeing concession at Boulder Dam. The line uses Ford tri-motors, because they are high-wing ships, and the chief desirability is a maximum of visibility.

Mr. Rucksdell's men will take you 23 miles or so in to Boulder City. Boulder Dam looks almost trivial from the air, but eventually that first impression is counteracted with a trip by elevator down 700 feet to the powerhouse, which is 20 stories high. It will be 1951 before all the generators are in, but two of them are working now.

Lake Mead, rising a foot a day, will be full in three years. It is 90 miles long now, and eventually will be 115 miles long.

General plans for developing the recreational aspects of the Grand Canyon have been referred for study to the Secretary of the Interior by the director of the National Park Service. The great dam and the artificial lake will always be maintained as the centers of recreational as well as reclamation interest. No definite boundaries have been recommended yet for the recreational reserve, but approximately 7300 square miles is the basis of its program report, in the form of a rough triangle 100 miles long, from near Las Vegas in Nevada, on the west, to Grand Canyon National Monument on the east, and 75 miles wide through the middle.

All development of any potential recreational development has depended largely upon the accessibility of the area; much road building has been necessary, but officials have avoided having roads scarify the landscape, keeping them frequently behind ridges. The Service is opposed to any rim, ridge or lake shore roads, but the lake will be visible from some sections of the loop road.

The three major recreational areas will be at Boulder City, connecting with near-by Hemenway on the lake, in the west; at St. Thomas, toward the northern tip of the Virgin River arm of the lake; and at Pierce's Ferry in the southeast, the first logical crossing place on the lake below the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

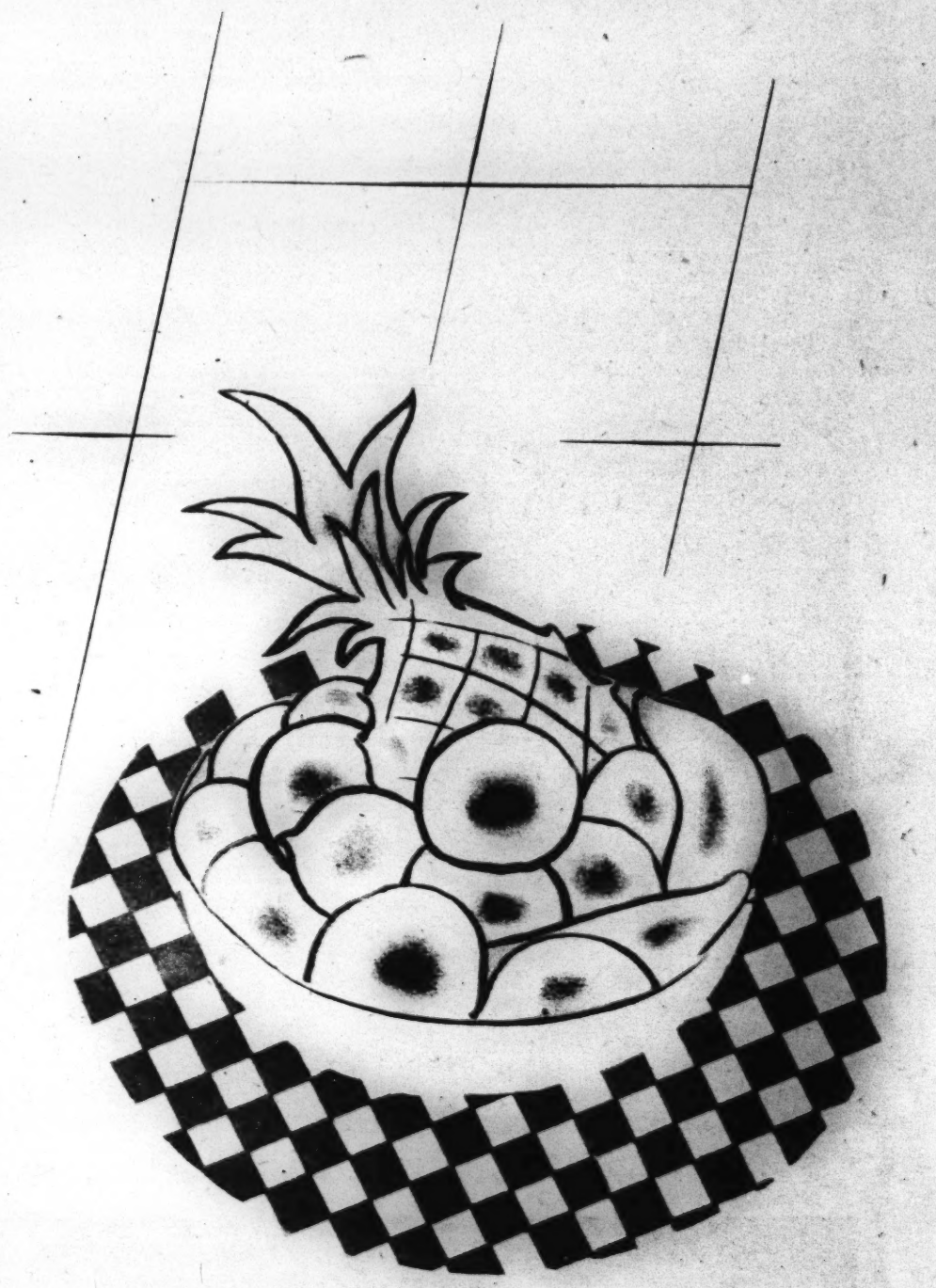
At Pierce's Ferry the landing field is 2500 feet above the lake. There is an inn which can handle about 30 guests at a time. Eventually, there are to be dude ranches near Forlorn Hope Springs, Virgin Peak and Muddy Peak. The region east of Pierce's Ferry to Grand Canyon National Monument will be left free of concentrated use developments of any kind.

The whole area contains much historical, paleontological, geological and archaeological interest. Near Overton the CCC excavated the site of a Lost City, home of ancient Pueblos, before the waters of the lake were backed up over it. A little adobe museum has been erected and already contains many relics of this ancient civilization. Fossils found near Gypsum Cave include remains of the ground sloth, native horses and llama-like camels. There is now comparatively little wild life in the region.

"YOU'VE NEVER SEEN THE GRAND CANYON UNTIL YOU'VE SEEN IT FROM THE AIR"
So They Say in the West. Planes Flying Over the Area "Come Up" to Landing Fields, Such as the One Pictured Here. All Built With Indian Labor. Lake Mead, in the Near-by Boulder Dam Reservation, Sprawls 90 Miles Long, as Shown in Part Above. The Dam Is in the Foreground. The Lake, Rising a Foot a Day, Eventually Will Be 115 Miles Long

W A S P S

By Walter Sandon



ONE HOT SUMMER AFTERNOON I sleepily watching a woman busy making jam at a table set beneath a gaily colored canopy in an old world garden. As I watched, it seemed to my sun-drowsed thought that I could hear the drone of many distant voices. It was as though a number of angry folk were marching to the village to voice some grievance or other.

The sound was so persistent that at length I roused myself to try to discover what it really could be. Then I realized it was caused by the vibrating wings of hundreds of wasps that were taking an interest in the jam-making activities. And the tight-drawn canvas roof of the canopy was broadcasting to the world what, for many of them, was their swan song.

But the woman worked on quite unconcerned by the fact that wasps alighted upon her hands and arms, and I presently noticed, standing at the far end of the table, what appeared to me to be a large, wide-bottomed water decanter. This also was surrounded by a cloud of wasps.

* * *

Presently the woman went into the house to get something, and curiosity urging me to make a closer inspection, I discovered that it was not a decanter at all, but a wasp trap.

It was closed at the neck by a glass stopper, and had three glass feet that raised it about two inches from the table. In the bottom was a circular opening, the edge of which turned inward to form a flange, thus making the bottom into an internal shallow saucerlike container, in which there was a liquid that I afterward learned was composed of fruit juice and sugar.

The wasps appeared in the eagerness for the sweet juice to beat themselves against the glass walls of the trap, as they tried to join those already inside. Once they found the subterranean way in, they were not able to find the way out again. Yet all the time, on the trees in the garden, there was ample fruit upon which they could have feasted in safety and freedom.

* * *

Correctly interpreted, human history shows clearly that every now and again mankind has awakened to find itself in the trap of sensually sweet materialism and the way out has usually been along a path of material destruction.

One such trap has been, and is, the great industrial revolution, which has now reached the stage where man finds himself in possession of vast economic productive power, the usefulness of which he is beginning to turn into an incredible force for destruction.

The reason for this is that men early became blinded by the sweets of material wealth and competed with each other for its possession. Then competition between individuals gradually developed into nations competing for world markets with the aid of diplomats, tariffs and armed forces.

* * *

Now the nations are turning productiveness into destructiveness in an effort to free themselves from a trap of their own making. And their method of obtaining freedom appears to be to destroy themselves in order to free themselves!

With perverseness the nations reply: "But we seek freedom in national self-sufficiency, and our arms are only to guard that sufficiency." "Already," they say, "we can turn the atmosphere into chemicals, and milk and trees into clothes. Space we turn into sound, and time we reduce to the vanishing point."

Thus men are blinding themselves with the invisible walls of their own egotism, seeing themselves as veritable gods. They are like the wasps imprisoned within the walls of a glass trap.

Milk into clothing! Water into wine! The first enveloping the human mind in its self-created theories of physical causation. The other freeing the mind through its revelation of spiritual causation, and the understanding that "What things soever he (the Father) doeth, these also doeth the son likewise."

* * *

The one chaining mankind to an endless mental and physical treadmill of subjective worship of physical force. The other revealing man to himself, as man "in the image and likeness."

So, in the old world garden, gay with color, in bright flowing sunshine, steeped in peacefulness, there were wasps, as in the world outside there were men, each a prisoner in its own little world of frantic striving.

* * *

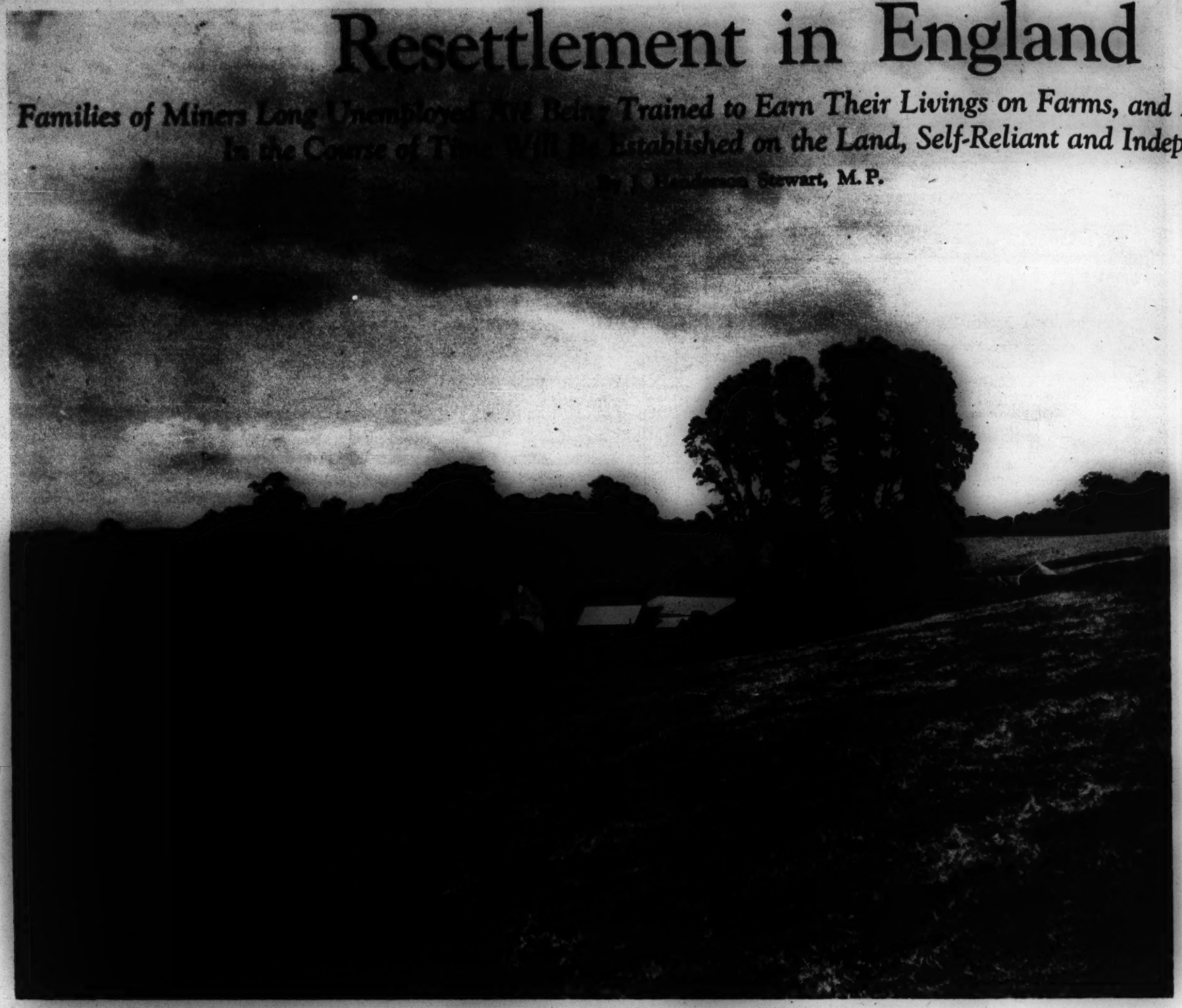
Yet there was the garden with its heavy-laden fruit trees. I asked the wasps whether they thought the thing they were doing was the real purpose for which they were living. For wasps in their normal state are very intelligent creatures. But they took no notice of me, just as though they never heard. So I turned back again to the garden and sat down in the sunshine in my comfortable chair. And the winged strife came over the soft summer air, only as a faint drone like the fret and fume of a little world of living creatures that had somehow lost all count of the abundant world which was so near to them.

Yet, as I say, wasps are naturally very intelligent creatures, and maybe hard experience plays some useful part in the wider scheme of things.

Resettlement in England

Families of Miners Long Unemployed Are Being Trained to Earn Their Livings on Farms, and A
In the Course of Ti[illegible] Established on the Land, Self-Reliant and Indepe[n]

By J. Henderson Stewart, M.P.



ENTIRE FAMILIES, TRANSPORTED FROM CITIES, ARE LEARNING TO LOVE THE LAND, WHOSE CHARM INEVITABLY CAPTURES THEM

H. Armstrong Roberts

CHILDREN FROM CROWDED STREETS ARE BECOMING ACQUAINTED WITH ANIMALS
These Are Newly-Shorn Sheep in the Kentish Countryside

Keystone View Co.

A NEW DRIVE IN LAND settlement has started in England. Two thousand families of unemployed miners are being established on smallholdings in unique circumstances. If the experiment is successful, a great expansion may follow, involving the transfer from town to country of 100,000 people.

For 50 years politicians in Britain have been talking "back to the land." Jesse Collins aimed at two acres and a cow; in Scotland, before the World War, the cry was for crofts in the Highlands and 50-acre holdings in the south; a year or two ago Mr. Lloyd George, bundling all the policies into one, demanded an all-round increase in the agricultural population of no less than 500,000 persons.

Much has already been done. The county councils in England and the Department of Agriculture in Scotland already administer upward of 100,000 smallholdings, but except for a returned soldiers' scheme at the end of the World War, land settlement facilities have so far been confined almost entirely to skilled and semi-skilled men with capital resources.

* * *

When, four years ago, unemployment was approaching the 3,000,000 mark, and 1,000,000 middle-aged men seemed fixed in idleness, it became apparent that the conditions governing entrance to the land must be amended. The county councils had no power to relax their financial restrictions, and to overcome the difficulty a new organization was formed under the title of the Land Settlement Association. The association

nd About 100,000 Persons depe[illegible]ent

Land Settlement Association, Ltd.

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF PIGS ARE REGARDED AS WORTH STUDY

Ewing Galloway

ALL ENGLISH AGRICULTURE IS BECOMING REVITALIZED

Land Settlement Association, Ltd.

HAULING TIMBER AS PART OF A LAND IMPROVEMENT TASK

Universal Pictorial Press and Agency

TOMATOES UNDER GLASS ARE A CROP FOR LAND-SETTLERS

deals exclusively with unemployed families.

They begin at the logical start of things by carefully selecting the men whom they are to establish. Many a scheme has failed in the past on account of unsuitable personnel. Careful examination is made of the personal history of each applicant; he and his wife are interviewed together and later visited in their own home. Only the best volunteers are taken—they represent about 40 per cent of those interviewed.

On arrival at the settlement, each man is given 15 months' intensive training under the guidance of experts in the various branches of the work. During this time he continues to draw his full unemployment allowances, together with an additional training allowance of 4s. a week. The average trainee with wife and family receives in this way about £2 per week, out of which he is required to pay rent for his house.

Before the first man was selected the association had to make up its mind on the type of production to be undertaken. Certain products were immediately ruled out. Beef, mutton, wheat, corn and milk were already supplied to the maximum market capacity by large farmers; if any additions were needed they could be provided by increased production from existing holdings.

There remained chiefly pigs, poultry, fruit, flowers and vegetables. All these are lines peculiarly suited to small-scale production, where individual care has a cash value. Moreover, the market for these products is steadily expanding.

The normal settlement contains between 50 and 100 smallholdings, varying in size from three to ten acres each. Each settlement is under the charge of a resident warden, who is responsible for general administration, training of the men, supplying of central services and supervision of marketing machinery.

The average holding costs £1000 to form, £700 representing land, dwelling house and permanent equipment, the remainder working capital in the form of livestock, implements, feeding stuffs, etc. Most of the men now being settled are drawn from the special (depressed) areas and the whole cost of such settlements is met out of the Special Areas Fund, that is to say, by the Government. A fair return is charged for the permanent equipment and the sums advanced as working capital. The total payment of the smallholder works out at about 11s. per week.

* * *

At the end of the training period the trainee is given a yearly tenancy of his holding and from that date ceases to draw unemployment allowance and becomes dependent upon his own efforts. It is recognized, however, that he is still incapable of being left to his own devices, and to assist his early efforts the services of the warden and his staff are retained for a number of years on each settlement. Such services include, in addition to instruction and advice, plowing, harrowing, transport, the use of stud boars, etc., operated centrally and charged for at cost prices.

Another chief function of the warden and the central farm is to manage the marketing side of the business. A condition of tenancy on every holding is that the tenant must buy and sell all his goods through the central co-operative department. Co-operation is thus compulsory, one of the first examples of its kind in English agriculture. The headquarters of the association in London is in touch with all the large markets in the country and is able to make forward arrangements with agents, transport companies and salesmen at costs considerably below those borne by individual producers. Information is sent from headquarters to the various estates daily during the season and goods are dispatched accordingly. In the same way bulk purchases are made of all kinds of farm requisites, feeding stuffs, and even domestic items such as coal and flour.

It follows from these arrangements that the finances of each smallholder are managed on his behalf by the association. The association, in fact, is banker for all its tenants, a system which satisfies the tenants and safeguards the interests of the association.

It will be seen that the new land settlement plan has five main features, namely (1) careful selection of men, (2) training, (3) provision of working capital, (4) central farm services, and (5) co-operative marketing. Individually, these features are not novel, but never before have they been operated together in any land settlement scheme.

The scheme is at present limited to 2000 holdings. Within the next two years it may double in size, but is not likely to extend further at this stage. Its purpose is mainly experimental. The association has been invited to show whether it is practically possible to transfer an unemployed industrial worker to the land and make him a successful smallholder. I anticipate that in three or four years' time the Government may set up a commission of inquiry to report upon the scheme. If the report is satisfactory, the Government may then launch a big program.

* * *

The effect of the scheme is not confined to England. The new association is building up a potential supply of first-class emigrants for the Dominions. The gates of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are meanwhile closed to land workers from England, but one day they will open again and England will be called upon to supply a fresh stock of first-class manpower. The smallholding scheme now being operated may prove of the highest value in that connection. For it is not only training men; their children also are being brought up to understand animals and the mysteries of the soil. They are becoming country-bred and a love of the land is growing in them. In 10 years they will be adult men and women seeking independent farm life. The call of the Dominions will find in them a ready response.

England, in fact, is wakening to its agricultural and imperial responsibilities. For years after the World War, farm and Empire seemed to be neglected. Today, under the stress of international anxiety, agriculture has become re-born and is quickly developing. The change will have its counterpart in the development of the Empire.

Among the New Books

Disappearing Town Houses

The Home of the Hollands, by the Earl of Ilchester. London: Murray. 18s.

THE GREAT TOWN HOUSES are disappearing one by one from London. We may lament it, but there seems to be no way of preventing it. They stand, or stood, as crowns to an economic system now extinct. No private family is able to maintain them. They are, or were, monuments of a lavish extravagance both in persons and material. For example: Montague House in Whitehall, the home of the Dukes of Buccleugh, was rebuilt in 1851 at a cost of £150,000, a colossal sum for those days. The old mansion was knocked down and used as rubble in the making of the new one. The house now standing needs an army of servants to keep it habitable. Its ground floor is a dark labyrinth of kitchens, pantries and cellars, while the first floor consists mainly of a series of enormous salons, with vast marble fireplaces, richly ornamented and painted walls and ceilings, rare wood paneling and doors. The upper floors have correspondingly august bedrooms and boudoirs.

* * *

The Earl of Ilchester's home, Holland House, is in Kensington and is the most remote of all the big houses from the center of town. It still stands in its lovely little park, behind the original great gates. One part of those grounds consists of a wood which stretches down to the main road leading out from West London, and we have the incongruous spectacle of this patch of sylvan land, where no human foot treads from one year's end to another, adjoining the busiest road out of London, where night and day the roar of motor traffic never ceases. Falling fir trees, draped with creepers, lie in the arms of their fellows, with a lamentation of ivy and wild garlic, foxgloves and dog-mercury at their feet. Owls flit from tree to tree. Yet this ground is worth incredible sums as a building site. When at last the owners give way, to make a new fortune as ground landlords, a picturesque suburb will spring up, busy with cars on its new roads.

The author warns us of this approaching fate, and adds that he is writing this memorial as a sort of valediction to the home of his family, where they have lived since his ancestor, Henry Holland, bought it in the middle of the eighteenth century out of a fortune amassed by peculation while in office. For in those days it was expected of a statesman that he should feather his nest at the expense of his country.

* * *

Holland House was built in 1605 by a country gentleman called Sir Walter Cope, and called after him, Cope Castle. This family married into one called Rich, promoted by James I to the Earldom of Warwick. During the Commonwealth, when play-acting was forbidden in public, performances were given secretly in Holland House. At a later date, Addison married a dowager Countess of Warwick and came to Holland House to spend his declining years. His writing desk remains there today. In this house, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Lady Caroline Lamb, wife of the man who was to be Queen Victoria's first Prime Minister, met Lord Byron, and recorded in her diary, "Mad, bad and dangerous to know." The words were prophetically true, for she nearly wrecked her life upon the rock of his fascinating but unstable personality. Lucien Buonaparte and Sir Walter Scott were two among many famous people subsequently entertained in this house which still stands at the top of Notting Hill, a graceful ghost from a past that seems so gentle compared to our noisy present.

RICHARD CHURCH

Two Greek Poets

Last Flowers, by Henry Harmon Chamberlin. Cambridge, Mass. Harvard University Press. $2.

FOLLOWING HIS translation of Theocritus, "Late Spring," Mr. Chamberlin continues with "Last Flowers," a translation of Moschus and Bion, thus completing his rendering into English of the three greatest Greek bucolic poets. Mr. Chamberlin is a scholar in the best sense of that word, and his texts bear the very aroma of authenticity. In his admirable Preface he delineates, with a nice distinction, the differences between the three poets, the details of whose very existence is so shrouded in mystery: "the first so gracious and so generous in his many-sided appeal; the second lighter and slighter, but still replete with charm; the third, a lyric cry on the brink of dissolution."

Unfortunately, Mr. Chamberlin is not so ingratiating a poet as he is a research scholar. He is often guilty of using such dusty clichés as "wondrous fair," "far and wide," "might and main." This and a persistent use of inversions tend to make the texts less pleasing, poetically, than they should be. In one of his very excellent notes Mr. Chamberlin reveals himself as out of sympathy with modern poets, assailing them for indulging in obscurities, yet it might be well to keep in mind that in many cases these obscurities are the result of a too slavish use of the stock phrases of classical poetry and are the attempt to evolve a newer and, if possible, a better means of expression.

Of course, the high moment in "Last Flowers" is the famed Bion, Dirge for Adonis. If this is not so successful, poetically, as Harold Acton's, it obviously is more nearly the literal interpretation of the work. However, there are moments in Mr. Chamberlin's translations that take on the authentic poetic ring. Witness:

> Upon his brow a circle shone again
> Like silver; with desire his eyes were wide;
> Equally curved his horns at either side
> Over his head, under the light of morn
> Like semicircle of Selene's horn.

It is said that less than a score of men in every age keep the name of Plato alive. Mr. Chamberlin obviously is of these. His work reflects the affection he has lavished on these three fabulous poets and the world is richer for his devotion.

JOHN RITCHEY

Land of the Potato

Land Under Heaven, by Pearl Ashby Tibbetts. Portland, Maine: Falmouth Book House. $2.50.

PEARL ASHBY TIBBETT'S "Land Under Heaven" is the Aroostook region of Maine. Her book which bears that name may be added to the numerous annals of her State as a valuable collection of data about a section hitherto less explored by writers than regions lying toward the sea.

JACKET DESIGN FOR "LAND UNDER HEAVEN"

Mrs. Tibbetts has chosen to put her material in the form of a novel. She has told the life story of Catherine Armsden, whose father had been one of the party working under Park Holland to mark the first international boundary line from the St. Croix to the St. John river. Catherine grew up on disputed territory, but her father knew that, according to the Treaty of Paris, it was American soil. After the Timber War of 1839, the old Park Holland line was confirmed. The Timber War was an expensive pother, but it was bloodless, and it at least gave Catherine Armsden a husband, a young Englishman named Ashton, who deserted from the fort across the river.

The Ashtons took up land farther back from the river, and by the young settlers of that section was made the first planting of the potatoes destined to be famous the world over. They were Early Blues that the Irishman, Johnny Parker, brought from over the line.

In addition to the history of potato-growing, Mrs. Tibbetts has incorporated into her book a large collection of traditions and folklore of the region, so that it is a compendium of Aroostook data. On the other hand, it is not what the form of writing she has chosen would presuppose it to be. Except that it is built around a centralized caste of characters, it fails of becoming a novel in proportion as it lacks the play of character upon character, the integration and the emotion of a novel. It is, however, a worthwhile record of the way people lived in the Aroostook during the past 100 years.

How the Other Man Works

The Other Man's Job, by E. P. Leigh-Bennett. London: Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d.

ONE OF BRITAIN'S ace publicists is Mr. Leigh-Bennett. He is employed by railway and steamship companies to dress up dull statistics in glamour and snappy phrases. There is such a vast amount of mediocre and hackneyed writing on commercial subjects that the work of the few first-class publicists gains distinction.

In "The Other Man's Job," Mr. Leigh-Bennett's habitual curiosity is afforded good scope behind the scenes at Battersea Power Station, the Port of London and among the potato growers of Jersey and the tugboat fraternity on the Thames.

At the General Post Office, he found that despite London's posting boxes being clearly marked "Country Districts" and "London Districts," some 400,000 letters are put in the wrong boxes every week. Then there are the people who draw maps on their envelopes in place of addresses, and the correspondent who addressed a letter to Mr. John Smith, Arijaba. This was correctly delivered to Mr. Smith at Harwich Harbor.

Mr. Leigh-Bennett has some interesting observations to make about air travel following his investigations at Croydon. He calls it the most piano center of travel he has ever been in. The object is to keep passengers unconcerned. Quite different from the bustle of a railway terminus or seaport.

The book is best read in short sittings, for its sketches are more at home in newspapers and periodicals. Yet Mr. Leigh-Bennett has been paid the compliment of having some of his booklets on industrial organizations included in the libraries of the universities.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Road My Body Goes, by Clifford Gessler (Reynal & Hitchcock, $3.50). A Honolulu newspaperman's account of a South Sea voyage.

Salt Water Fishing, by Van Campen Heitner (Penn, $5). A series of anecdotes and a guidebook on fishing as a sport.

A Bibliography of the Works of Edna St. Vincent Millay, by Karl Yost, with an Essay in Appreciation by Harold Lewis Cook (Harper, $3.50). Compiled with Miss Millay's help and consent. A full record of all editions of her poems and also of all critical material.

Menschen und Maschinen (Men and Machines), by Romar von Werner Reist (Zürich: Orell Füssli Verlag). A philosophical novel studying the problem of whether the machine can be returned to its place as a servant of men, rather than an insatiate Moloch. Greater faith in Deity and the ever-wider exercise of such qualities as kindness, integrity and conscientious responsibility provide the engineer-author's solution.

If You're Going to Live in the Country, by Thomas H. Ormsbee and Richmond Huntley (Crowell, $2.50). A guide for the family man who wants to avoid the many pitfalls that lie in the path of one who would buy a home in the country.

The Poems of Emily Dickinson (Little, Brown, $3.50). Centenary Edition of Emily Dickinson's poems and the 131 "Unpublished Poems" of the 1935 edition, all together in one volume, edited, of course by the author's niece, Martha Dickinson Bianchi, and Alfred Leete Hampson.

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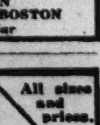

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Illuminating the New Testament's Sources and Backgrounds

An Introduction to the New Testament, by Prof. Kirsopp Lake and Silva Lake. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

ANY BOOK from the pen of Professor Lake would attract the attention of Bible students throughout the world. Known as a profound and consistent student of the Bible in its many aspects, especially of the New Testament, Professor Lake brings to this work an experience as student and professor of Biblical history and literature which has few parallels among the scholars of today. In the preparation of this volume he has as collaborator Mrs. Lake, instructor in Biblical literature at Brown University.

While the primary purpose of the volume is to furnish for students a reliable, intimate and comprehensive study of the New Testament as to its authorship, history and message, yet Professor Lake states in the preface that he also has in mind those who have left the college halls and may have forgotten many of the facts learned during his courses. This places the volume in the category of studies from which all lovers of the New Testament, a vast number, may derive great profit. For the subject, developed by one who has made it a life study, is of increasing interest to a growing host, intent upon learning the way of life through the teachings of the Founder of Christianity.

* * *

Attention is first given to the literary facts of the Synoptic Gospels, as to their place and purpose. The problem of the earliest manuscripts leads to a discussion of "Q" with the interesting suggestion that, back of this document, the existence of which, by the way, is wholly an assumption, based as it seems upon sound logic, was a document, or documents, in Aramaic. This raises the question which is again revived by Professor Torrey in his translation of the Four Gospels and still more recently by Rev. George M. Lamsa, the Syrian, who in several published works insists that the originals of the Gospels were undoubtedly Aramaic.

Professor Lake recognizes the difficulties surrounding a final determination of this problem, and wisely says, "Though the case for Aramaic originals may have been exaggerated, it should not be neglected." He contends that a casual study of the subject is of no avail, and few there are who know enough of the two languages to explore the problem independently. And he posits two questions upon the answers to which will rest the case for Greek or Aramaic originals.

* * *

The closing verses of Mark, regarding which many scholars have held differences of opinion, he examines pro and con, with independent conclusions based upon his own investigation. The Johannine problem, that is, as to the authorship of the Fourth Gospel, the Epistles, and Revelation, is treated with lucidity, and its conclusions are based upon carefully considered explanation of the various aspects of the question. Professor Lake presents varying points of view, and his judgments are neither narrow nor dogmatic. Having presented the various aspects of the case, he leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions—a wise and generous method.

Much importance as to the probable place of the Gospels' origin, whether in Palestine, Ephesus or Alexandria, is attached to the fragment of a papyrus manuscript of the first half of the second century, "a combination of Johannine, synoptic and unknown material," published by Dr. Bell, of the British Museum, which was described in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section on Nov. 6, 1935. Professor Lake accepts this fragment as proof that the Fourth Gospel was read in Egypt prior to 150 A. D. And he predicts that further examination of this manuscript and its collateral facts will raise a multitude of questions.

The Epistles and Revelation are treated in a manner at once scholarly, yet never tiresome to the lay reader. Through copious footnotes, an elaborate appendix, and an extensive bibliography, the student will find the volume comprehensive enough to meet all reasonable needs. In this volume Professor Lake makes another substantial contribution to the rapidly increasing number of works pertaining to the world's most read Book and Greatest Teacher.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

Beckford, Better Understood

Beckford, by Guy Chapman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

MENTION OF William Beckford vaguely recalls a novel, "Vathek," and "Vathek," in turn, is hardly more than a name giving back a faint echo of fantastic romance. Added to that, there is a faint tradition of something distasteful about the author's reputation.

Guy Chapman in his biography, "Beckford," has sweetened the taste of Beckford's name by a very little; quite painstakingly, honestly, and objectively done so, though never with the result of creating a Beckford who is admirable, or even endurable. He is, however, more comprehensible than he ever was through his writings or the dubious references to him in histories of English literature, and somewhat more so than in earlier biographies.

* * *

William Thomas Beckford, born in 1760, had a gilded boyhood, a frustrated, embittered maturity. He was the son of a Lord Mayor who had amassed a huge fortune and had married a member of the great house of Hamilton, related to half the titled families of England and Scotland. William was brought up under a mixed regime of indulgence and interference.

At odds with Beckford's charm, talents and natural amiability were a recklessness that swept him away at precisely the wrong time, his vanity and, more lamentable still, his callousness toward those who loved him. Still less charming is a habit that Mr. Chapman is convinced grew upon him in his later years, that of revising his copies of letters he had written and of adding to them drafts of letters he never sent. This habit has entailed a sifting out of the real from the fictitious correspondence and a consequent re-valuation of Beckford's character and conduct. Herein lies Mr. Chapman's special contribution to an interpretation of the author of "Vathek."

* * *

So demanding a task as sifting these documents might easily have impeded the flow of the biographer's narrative and dulled his style. This has not happened in Mr. Chapman's case. The examination of the letters is chiefly left to an appendix, and the biography proper proceeds with much vigor and momentum, and with a sparkling display of allusion. Beckford's circle was always picturesque and his life was lived in a period when there was a great ferment of new ideas stirring, and many brilliant men and women to keep the broth in motion.

He was familiar with the high life of London, Paris and Venice, and after his ostracism from England when he was 26, he managed to make himself at home for a while in the capitals of Portugal and Spain. Levees, balls, the opera, travel, and later his violent efforts at reinstatement absorbed his time.

In spite of this he did finish "Vathek," a novel derived from his predilection for the literature and rites of the East. He built Fonthill Abbey as a huge and fantastic retreat from the world. He wrote a few slighter works and became a collector of note.

W. K. R.

Peculiarly Russian

Peace Is Where the Tempests Blow, by Valentine Kataev. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

A POEM PECULIARLY suited to the character of Russian intellectuals is Lermontov's "A Lonely Sail," which plays on the contradiction of the vast, peaceful ocean and the "turbulent soul" of one who sails in search of tempests, dissatisfied and bored with the uneventful calm. The first line of this poem, which may be translated, "There whitens a lonely sail," is selected by Valentine Kataev for the title of his latest novel, written in Moscow in 1935-36. The English translator has preferred to use the last line of Lermontov's poem, paraphrased as "Peace Is Where the Tempests Blow." Under this title, the book is published in the excellent translation from the Russian by Charles Malamuth, who has succeeded in preserving the flavor of the original idioms, at the same time making the text understandable to an American reader without too many footnotes, transliterations and elucidations.

* * *

The novel portrays the preliminary Russian Revolution of 1905 as seen through the eyes of two boys, Petya and Gavrik, the first, the son of a liberal educator, the second an out-and-out proletarian. The true hero of the novel is the sailor, Rodion Zhukov, fugitive from the "Potemkin," the famous cruiser that raised the banner of revolt in the Black Sea naval forces. Petya witnesses his escape to the port of Odessa. Gavrik picks up the fugitive's adventurous thread. It is in accordance with the Russian technique of writing that the hero is not thrust on the reader's imagination too insistently, and, by inversion, assumes a greater significance. The element of adventure is reticently told, but the tale is exciting. For the reader anxious to learn the life story of those tumultuous days, the novel is satisfying. With wealth of detail, consummate humor and admirable objectivity of portrayal, the author gives us a realistic picture of Russian life of the period, with not a few Mark Twainesque touches in the description of the schoolboys, their mates, their "romances," and their little tragedies.

* * *

It is a credit to the novelist's technical mastery that, working under this apparent handicap of seeing tragic events through the immature boys' minds, he manages to convey the sense of the great struggle that raged in 1905 with much greater force than in the successful Revolution of 1917, where the Tsar's autocracy fell without an effort. Petya's wonderment at the fact that the people should rejoice at their "beloved" Tsar's obvious discomfiture, visible even to the boy through the polysyllabic lines of the 1905 Manifesto, is a triumph of literary achievement. The novel adds greatly to Kataev's stature as a writer.

N. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

A Craftsman's Tales

A Case of Conscience, by Martin Armstrong. London: Gollancz. 7/6.

THIS LATEST VOLUME of short stories by Mr. Armstrong is a concise and neat collection of episodes and sketches. They are all restrained, quiet and tidy, except "Mr. Porter Transported," which though an amusingly wild fantasy is still described in a subdued and precise way. The pleasing possibilities of levitation allied to the astonished reactions of a provincial circle, provide Mr. Armstrong with ingredients for an excellent story and he handles it with humor, an eye to character and without exaggeration. Mr. Armstrong's stories indeed are remarkable for their fineness and lack of empnatic tones or shades; every stroke is premeditated and executed with care and accuracy.

"Lilian" is in a sentimental mood—the discovery when it is too late, of a might-have-been love affair; just hinted at is the underlying probability that the man knew of its possibility all the time but could not face its implications. Mr. Armstrong handles emotions as delicately as a professor handling butterflies' wings. Emotions may not be strong stuff to him but he writes of them with art. And there is sufficient variety in this volume to please many.

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..Rubber From the Laboratory

(Continued from Page 5)

rubber in the East Indies. One of them, Goodyear, now has $12,000,000 invested in the Dutch island of Sumatra. Two thirds of its 93,000 acres are planted. Modern methods give yields as high as 800 to 1000 pounds per acre, the general average in the Middle East being 380 pounds. If all the Goodyear's East Indies acres were in full bearing, they would supply one quarter of the requirements of this company, which consumes one seventh of the world's production of rubber.

But this supply is subject to European control. Moreover, bringing crude halfway around the world makes the United States extremely vulnerable, in case its supplies were to be interrupted. So Goodyear, in 1935-36, turned experimentally to Central America.

They acquired 2500 acres in Panama, bordering the Panama Canal Zone, and 1000 acres in Costa Rica. These tracts have been partially planted with high-grade Hevea trees, from which most of the world's rubber is produced. This stock was imported from the company's 2500-acre plantation acquired in the Philippines as a toe-hold in case political restrictions ever are loosened to permit large-scale rubber operations in these islands.

Goodyear looks hopefully to its Central American experiments as the beginning of developments that may eventually rival East Indies production—with all that implies economically. Labor costs are four times those of the Middle East, but they expect this to be offset by more efficient labor, higher production per acre, and, eventually, cheaper transportation to the United States. They hope, also, to interest the natives in settting up rubber plantations on their own.

* * *

Most formidable potentially of the rubber-growing experiments in the Americas is Henry Ford's 3,000,000-acre Brazilian venture, in the very regions that two decades ago produced most of the world's rubber. Development of the Ford concessions has continued through the period when crude was obtainable below cost of production—2⅝ cents per pound at the bottom of the market!

Since 1928, in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 trees have been planted at Fordlandia, along the Rio Tapajós. Profiting by trials encountered in his original experiments, Ford obtained another large concession farther down the river, in more level country, and is reported to have cleared about 10,000 acres there in the last two years.

Some of the 12,000 or more acres under cultivation are at the point of producing in relatively important volume, it is understood. Modern methods, and use of planting stock of high yield on some of this acreage, would indicate an annual production in excess of 3000 tons when tracts already planted are in full bearing. Yields up to 600 pounds per acre are expected from some trees, others producing but half this volume.

The immediate importance of the Ford venture lies perhaps not so much in production volume as in influencing other interests to launch rubber plantations in the Western Hemisphere. However, the opinion has been expressed that, with continued success, Ford will become a major factor in world rubber control. Fully developed, his present holdings could supply the entire demands of the United States, with some left over.

* * *

Harvey Firestone's response to foreign restrictions was to lease 1,000,000 acres from the Liberian Government in Africa in 1925, and start growing his own rubber. An ultimate production of 250,000 tons yearly was his announced aim. More than 10,000,000 trees have been planted on 55,000 acres, and production is reported to be at the rate of 2000 tons annually. Liberia, of course, is an independent republic, founded by Negro freedmen from the United States.

The possibilities of growing natural rubber within the United States excite many groups, industrial and governmental. The experiments with goldenrod begun by Thomas A. Edison are now entirely in the hands of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Goldenrod grows in six months, and rubber yields as high as 13 per cent are reported from plants at the Edison nurseries in Florida. Hevea rubber trees now in their fourth year under federal experimentation in Florida are proving hardy, growing rapidly and producing fertile seeds for propagation, and castilla rubber trees also grow there. A desert milkweed found in Arizona, California and Mexico has yielded as high as 5 per cent rubber, when four years old. None of these plants, however, are in commercial production. But the guayule shrub, found wild in northern Mexico and the Big Bend district of Texas, is being cultivated commercially. Last year, 1,247,000 pounds of rubber were produced from guayule shrubs grown in the vicinity of Salinas, California. Yields of 15 to 19 per cent are reported, but it takes four years for the plants to attain commercial value. From Mexico, 2,753,100 pounds of guayule were imported in 1936.

Production of reclaimed rubber, 142,000 tons in 1936, is developing another important home supply for American manufacturers.

Will rubber's latest rebound carry it further back toward the setting sun? It doubtless will prove interesting to watch developments in the next few years.

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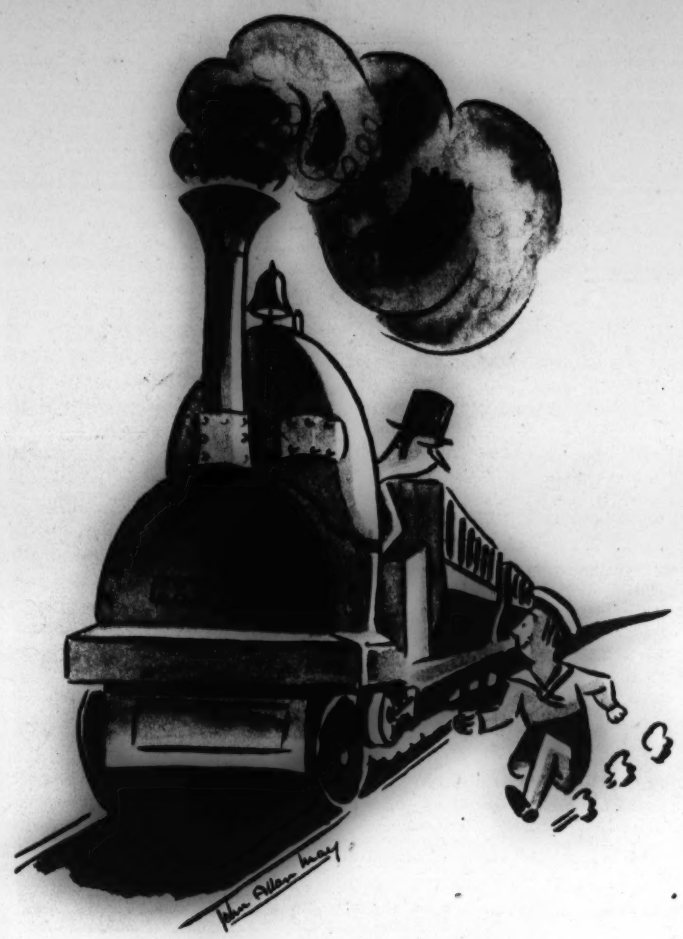


"NO, I HAVE *NOT* GOT MY BRAKES ON"

On the Push-Pull to Haworth

THE BRONTËS put Haworth, England, into history, it is true; to deny that would be to suggest some other motive for the legions of visitors who each year step from the main line of Keighley railroad station to the siding from where the push-pull train runs to Haworth. But if the story of this busy little railroad were ever to be published in full, there is little doubt Haworth could acknowledge another claim to fame.

The opening of the Worth Valley railroad, soon after the middle of last century, was long delayed. At one time it looked as though work was bound to start, but the plans, inadvertently left on the table of a hut, were eaten by a cow.

Adversities were at length overcome; the track was laid, and engine and coaches were ready to make the grade up the five miles of steep moorland hill.

A description of the first trial run from Keighley to the terminus of "Lowertown Swamp" is still relished by locals and strangers alike.

The first difficulty was that the timetables, having been printed 12 months earlier, had been mislaid, and the officials at Keighley, being unable to tell the time at which the train should be started, had no other alternative but to dispatch a messenger on horseback to the central office of the company at Haworth for information. On arrival there, the rider found that the stationmaster, not yet having received his official appointment, had left word that he had accompanied the engineers and others to the swamp "to see the fun and help 'em turn t'train rahnd."

The renowned sagacity of the parish clerk was resorted to, and it was learned from him that the time of the first train up from Keighley was entirely dependent on the period required to get steam up; and that the first train down would start as soon as "t'maister manufacturers were ready." On receipt of this invaluable information, those in charge at Keighley accordingly made hasty effort to get steam up, while several of the passengers had their photographs taken.

Eventually, about 11:20 a. m., the train moved off with its precious freight, under the guidance of the Keighley stationmaster, the engineer and several of the directors.

After leaving Haworth, whose surrounding hills had been found gaily populated with rejoicing thousands, a slight delay occurred in consequence of the rails not being properly cleared. Advance couriers were called into commission to run before the engine to tidy the metals. Ultimately the terminus at Lowertown Swamp was reached at 1:30 p. m., the train having traversed the distance of about five miles in two hours.

Here the passengers were requested to alight until the officials turned the train round, a feat which they commendably achieved, and, with a splendid banner about two inches broad by eight in length fluttering magnificently at the end of a broomstick on the station house, the return journey was begun.

That the train should run back to Keighley without stoppage was not according to schedule, but simply due to the driver not being thoroughly conversant with the various stations. His ignorance necessitated the Haworth passengers indulging, at their own cost, in a coach and a pair of horses to convey them back to Haworth.

Today, the rail journey is not half so exciting, as hundreds of English and American Brontë-lovers, who roll over those same five miles in less than 20 minutes, will testify; but, then, the countryside is still very beautiful.

Hitch-Hiking Through the Near East

TRUCK DRIVING, interior decorating, cargo-tallying, gold mining, orange planting, house-building: to append a list of the incidental jobs Philip Wilks and I have indulged in since we forsook English provincial journalism for world travel would be a hard task. Ours has been one of those quite unjustifiable trips whose chief accessories are a tightly jammed rucksack and an elation which neither of us finds subdued 28 weeks later. Ostensibly to study the Arab, but prepared for any tangent which inspiration or impulse might indicate, we left England by tramp ship at the end of September, 1936, armed with 40-pound rucksacks, a camera, and a resolution not to exceed 15s. a week each expenditure. Of our early apprenticeship we are still ashamed, for, in "doing" Egypt we saw Alexandria, the Nile, Cairo, and the Pyramids with the eyes of the tourist, but as it was the only occasion conventionality obtruded into our wanderings, let us with an apology pass on to Beirut.

* * *

The Lebanon capital presented itself as an attractive jumping-off ground and, consequently, we jumped off, in the face of an administrative officialdom which expressed at length its inability to see how two persons could live for three months on £20 each. It might, no doubt, cause some astonishment in those official ranks now to learn that four months later the money was barely exhausted, for we had, without a great deal of hardship, achieved a modified £1 a week expenditure.

To attain this minimum, out of which had to emerge any traveling and extraordinary expenses, we had, it must be confessed, to make exciting acquaintance with that primitive state known as "going native."

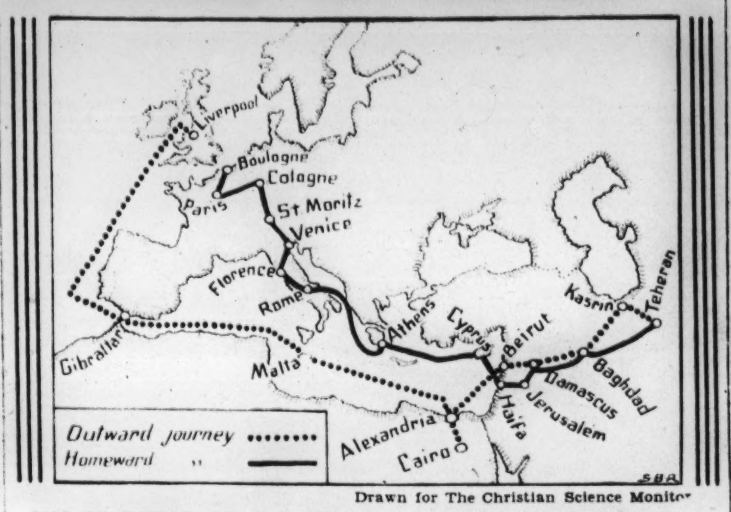
With Arabs we fed, worked and lived. To balance our budget we walked. It was hot, sultry, tedious, and magnificent. At night, our portable sleeping bags discovered varying degrees of comfort on the stone floors of cafés, along the tables of newspaper correspondents' offices, among the dimly lit circles of Arab villages; while once they nestled down in the small Maronite church which shelters cosily under the waning might of Lebanon's legendful cedars, and the priest who had snored through our November fire of cedar wood distributed our supper graciously.

Of Arab hospitality, which we experienced most consistently in Lebanon, it is difficult to speak, and how much we owe to those ever-smiling hosts who took us daily into their homes and acted embarrassingly after the manner of fairy benefactors, I could never compute. They provided us with supper. We chatted haltingly through a pocket dictionary; they dragged in a surfeit of home-grown grapes and insisted we should stay to sleep. It was not until the following morning that it was revealed to us how, to augment our comfort, the whole family had moved out to sleep on the cobbles of the cottage yard.

* * *

For the next stage of our journey, Rotary's universal influence introduced us to the Near Eastern agent for a firm of American trucks, and on account of the Iranian Government's sustained demand for these vehicles we came to visit Baghdad and Teheran in the honorary position of assistant drivers to a convoy.

Anything in the nature of an epitome of that magnificent 1200-mile drive would be a travesty, with its four days of burning desert, six days in a rain-canopied Baghdad and five days in snow-locked Iranian mountains.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

MAP OF EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST SHOWING ROUTE FOLLOWED FROM LIVERPOOL TO TEHERAN AND RETURN TO BOULOGNE

Damascus and its glamour opened to us the gateway of nomad sands. We luxuriated in sunsets; we reverberated the flints with care-free carols. In Baghdad, the perseverance of the rainstorm transformed the road ahead into a strip of mud; and mud, we discovered, of a singularly clinging consistency. We, at any rate, acquired a deep attachment to it. Digging tire-loaded trucks out of that muck at 4 o'clock on a cold December morning will never, we fondly trust, recur in our experience.

* * *

From mud we turned to snow—15 feet of it in the Iranian mountains; and for five days we never had the opportunity to take off our clothes. We saw two stove fires, and existed on a palatable diet of raw eggs and water. The hospitality of American missions, in whose bounty we several times laid down our sleeping bags, compensated for temporary discomforts, and our convoy arrived in Teheran three weeks overdue.

How we strove to reach Bethlehem, our Christmas objective, in five days, with the obstacle of a flooded desert to add to the snow-bound mountain passes, savored a trifle of the Herculean. Yet, suffice it to say, there was a clear-cut case of Pilgrim's Failure, and we spent Christmas Day in the desert, 300 miles from the nearest town, with a dinner menu comprised of bully beef, dates, oranges and water.

* * *

Through Tiberias and Nazareth we reached Jerusalem more than a week late. That, we might say, marked half-time. From then began our hitch-hike home. It occupied four months, and gave us glimpses of Cyprus, where tolerant consciences allowed us to replace legs with cycles at 6d. a day; Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and France.

Perhaps most of all on our trip we treasure the thousand and one friendships we made. From the Arab drivers of our convoy, whose paternal interest in our welfare was as liberally evident as in any of their race—to the many English people, Americans and Europeans who have punctuated our homelessness, we cherish a warmth of gratitude which will never cool. Everywhere has been comradeship, helpfulness and geniality. Through the willingness of everyone we encountered, we found ourselves sleeping in cozy garages, on hospital trolleys, in luxurious limousines, in schoolrooms. Wherever there has been space available, our hosts have offered it with beneficent abandon.

We adopted what proved to be an invincible formula. No one, we resolved, less than the Minister of the Interior or the Minister of Education should hear our plea; and in every country one of these officials we have approached. "We are students of the world," we have proclaimed. The result, without exception, has been proof of the universal sincerity not to make educational channels prohibitive to anyone. From Babylon to the Greek Acropolis, we have seen about everything on our route.

HAROLD LAYCOCK

Water Power in Brazil

Potential resources of more than 50,000,000 horsepower are available in the 154 waterfalls that have been surveyed in the Republic of Brazil. Altogether, the country has 378 important waterfalls. One of them is the majestic falls of Iguassu, one of the natural wonders of the world, on the border of Parana, a southern state. There are many falls with potentials of 6000 to 50,000 horsepower. Actual water-power developments total about 640,000 horsepower.

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Booklet on Request

..Taming the Business Cycle

(Continued from Page 2)

purchasing power of the mass of consumers now plays an important part in producing depressions, as well as in retarding business recoveries from depressions.

What, then, can and should be done to eliminate extreme fluctuations in the trend of business, or to mitigate the destructive effects of business cycles? Few, if any, would advocate the destruction or radical alteration of our present economic system in order to eliminate business cycles.

* * *

The Federal Government, through the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Securities and Exchange Commission, now has adequate powers to prevent inflation use of both commercial and investment bank credit. Many doubt, however, that the Government will be able to maintain a stable price level as a result of this control. Expansion of the Government's credit for the past six years, as a result of its great expenditure program, has created a dangerous inflational condition with reference to prices and volume of sales. The federal budget should be balanced and kept balanced.

* * *

No effort should be made by the Government to control the industrial development forces which have been responsible for the generation of booms in the past. It has already been suggested that these forces are not likely to upset our industrial balance in the future as they have in the past. As our industrial system becomes more mature, these development forces become less active. Any effort to control the introduction of new machinery would probably do more harm than good to public welfare.

In the opinion of many students of business cycles, the Government should take definite action to bring about a less unequal division of the national income among the people. Only by this action, they believe, can we prevent the recurrence of depressions due to inadequate consumers' purchasing power. More equal distribution of the national income can be brought about only by relatively decreasing the incomes of the very large income receivers and relatively increasing those of the low income receivers. To accomplish such a reform, it will be necessary for the Government to inaugurate the following types of economic control measures:

(1) Eliminate monopoly profits and other special privileges enjoyed by the giant business enterprises.

(2) Provide for federal incorporation of firms doing an interstate business.

(3) Regulate the hours of laborers so as to create more jobs in private industry, and to relatively raise the wage scales of laborers.

(4) Adopt a permanent agricultural policy which will assure the agricultural industry a fair share of the national income, as well as one which will convert a large portion of the farm-tenants into farm-owners.

(5) Raise the bulk of the public revenue from large profits, large personal incomes and large estates.

A program of this sort would tend to correct the abuses of the system which causes business cycles, and would relieve the burdens and unhappiness now periodically passed on to the millions of innocent bystanders in the economic streets of the world.

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Gifts for the President

WHAT DO AMERICANS give their Presidents? Everything under the sun, from toy trains to wild animals.

The royal family in England has a rule against accepting gifts from the public, but Americans, especially in recent years, have delighted in bestowing a wide variety of keepsakes upon their Chief Executive. Willing or not, the President of the United States has become the nation's greatest souvenir collector.

An ox-cart full of Maine potatoes pulled up to the White House gate one day during the Hoover Administration. A sculptor brought Mr. Hoover a bust of George Washington so big that it wouldn't go in the door. Six white horses brought a 1250-pound cheese to President Roosevelt.

As soon as they enter the executive offices, visitors see a circular table so large that it gives the effect of having been built in the room after the manner of a ship model in a bottle. Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine insurrection, had the table made out of a single plank of wood. It weighs close to a ton.

Aguinaldo was hopeful that the President's Cabinet would use it, but it was too big to go into the Cabinet room. Around its edge are 12 drawers, each carved with the symbols of the official who was to use it.

One day soon after it was placed in the reception hall, White House guards heard a noise like a gun shot. The table had split halfway across. "Steam heat," was the explanation.

* * *

Each year the President may expect a certain group of seasonal gifts. Along in April he can count on the first salmon caught in a pool just below Bangor, Maine. There is almost always maple sugar on the White House table during the Vermont sugaring season and a big pie from Michigan cherry growers later on. At Thanksgiving and Christmas, half a dozen or more turkeys arrive.

President Coolidge's statement that he expected to whittle after his term expired brought him so many jack knives he had to call a halt on them.

Friends and admirers used to send President Hoover rods and flies because he was a fisherman. President Roosevelt has received scores of ship models and ship prints, as well as postage stamps to add to collections started before he entered the White House.

Among the things given to President Roosevelt are a gold-encased shell containing the first earth excavated from the Florida ship canal; a fish knife and fork from New England fishermen; the 5,000,000th Boy Scout handbook; a 101-pound watermelon; Easter eggs with portraits of himself and wife thereon; a California gold nugget watch chain; a horse named "New Deal"; four cotton suits from the Association for Increased Use of Cotton and a set of doll furniture made by CCC boys for his granddaughter.

People have all sorts of motives in sending gifts to the President. Some of them want the publicity that attends a formal presentation. At the other end of the scale are persons, often destitute, who send their most prized possession as a token of admiration. White House attaches are quick to detect the motives behind gifts. If they think the donor is making too great a sacrifice, they return the article immediately with a note of appreciation.

Henry L. Nesbitt, husband of the White House housekeeper, is the present gift guardian at the White House. He has a ledger right beside the delivery entrance on which he enters each article received and a notation as to what becomes of it.

* * *

Presidential gift acceptance is not entirely without regulation. One law says that the President cannot receive any gift from a foreign nation without special authorization from Congress. This rule was made to keep Presidents from being tempted to show favoritism to nations which had been kind to him personally. Presidents are as human as anyone, Congress reasoned.

Now for the first time, the White House has a "gift room" on the lower floor where sightseers may see the many things Americans have bestowed upon their President. On tables and in cabinets are arranged, among other things, a model of Boulder Dam, a dozen or more ship models, an inlaid wood map of the western hemisphere given to Mr. Roosevelt in Rio de Janeiro, a miniature train of cars presented by the Union Pacific Railroad, a silver miniature of the Oakland Bay Bridge, a Hawaiian deep-sea fish in a glass case, Virgin Island deer antlers, a Missouri Pacific dining car plate, a tiny golden WPA wheelbarrow, a Georgia mammy doll, a covered wagon made of Utah crystals, and a score of gavels and walking sticks.

In addition the President has stabled on his desk a large collection of donkeys, of all sizes and materials, presented to him by Democratic callers.

Photos Harris & Ewing

FIRST FRUITS OF FIELD AND TREE USUALLY GO TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

President Roosevelt Was Presented With a 1250 Lb. Cheese From Wisconsin. (Right) Calvin Coolidge, When President, Got the Cream of the Apple Crop, and Herbert Hoover (Left) Received, Among Other Things, a George Washington Cake

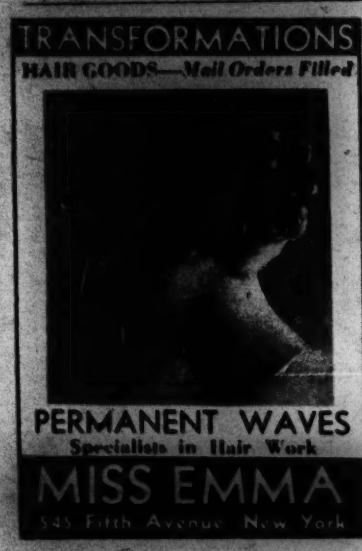
On an Andean Plateau

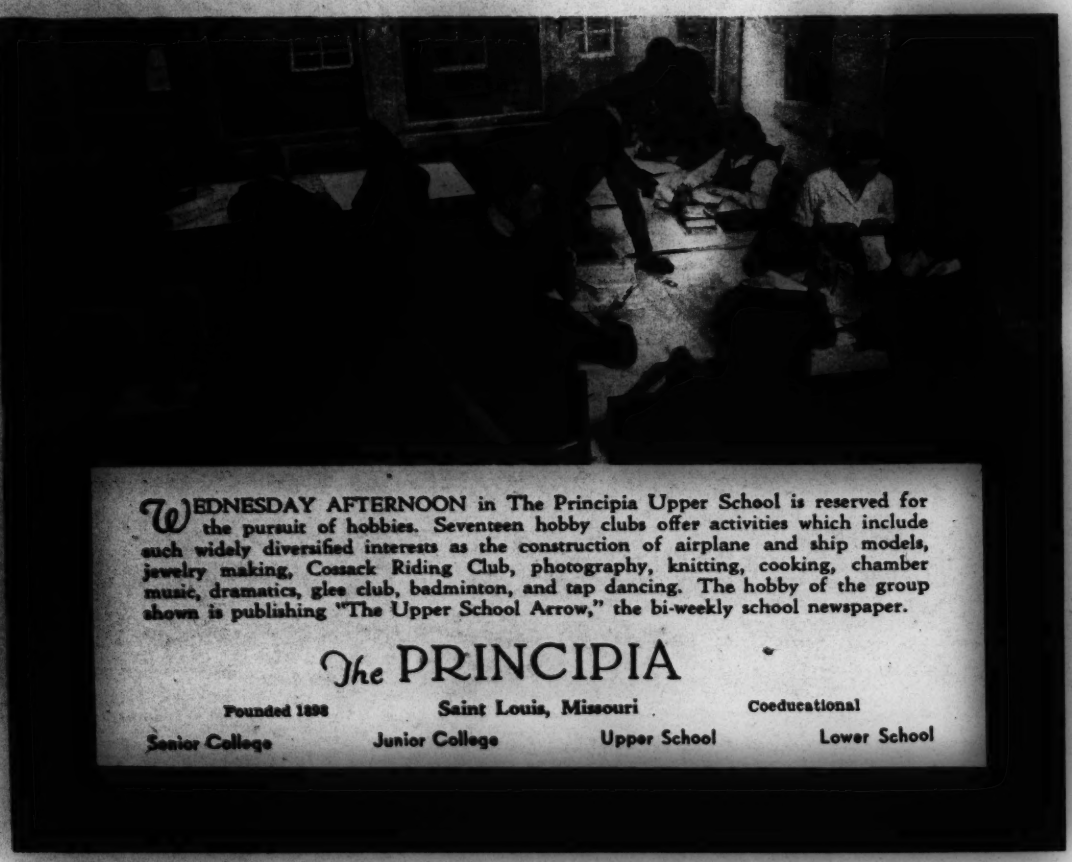
To reach Bogota, capital of the South American Republic of Colombia, requires a fortnight's journey by the Magdalena river and rail, but airplanes now make it in a day. This ancient city, founded in 1538, rests on an Andean plateau 8660 feet above the level of the sea, is 600 miles from the Caribbean coast, and is surrounded by high peaks.

Transport in the interior of Colombia is chiefly by mule back, but completion of new railroad construction will increase the rail mileage to nearly 2500 miles.

Emerald mining is a government monopoly, with a yearly output valued at $250,000. Within 75 miles of the capital are emerald mines that have operated for four centuries. American capital reopened an abandoned mine, and in nine years took out 245,339 carats of emeralds.

Cinderella
KID WHITE
SHOE DRESSING
Keeps white kid perpetually youthful, with a gardenia-like whiteness and a satiny lustre. It won't turn yellow.





WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON in The Principia Upper School is reserved for the pursuit of hobbies. Seventeen hobby clubs offer activities which include such widely diversified interests as the construction of airplane and ship models, jewelry making, Cossack Riding Club, photography, knitting, cooking, chamber music, dramatics, glee club, badminton, and tap dancing. The hobby of the group shown is publishing "The Upper School Arrow," the bi-weekly school newspaper.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational

Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

Letters

What Is "Inflation"? . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article on "Inflation" in the June 23 Magazine Section does not touch upon the real question.

Of course, there is no such thing as inflation, except when a standard of value is maintained. What is more to the point, there is no such thing as law or economics when no standard of value exists.

There are principles and money, wealth and government—all the instruments by which principles are supposed to be applied. However, arbitrary control of money, wealth and government for the purpose of maintaining political domination destroys the means of applying principles.

Prices may be and are controlled by arbitrary determination through the use of government credit. Favored commodities and favored individuals may receive inflated prices and others receive deflated prices but that is not due to economic causes nor principles.

The facts must be recognized before any intelligent discussion is possible. The facts are that government - controlled credit has been substituted for money, and the agencies for the distribution of government-controlled credit are used to divert authority from private enterprise controlled by just laws to arbitrary government authority uncontrolled by law.

WILLIAM F. FOWLER
Lynbrook, New York.

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

H. B. Elliston's explanation of "inflation" in the June 23 Magazine Section does not entirely remove the bewilderment engendered by the use of the term in the economic realm. Its use in American politics, up to this time, has been wholly a bogey. The danger itself has been inflated.

England and France employed true inflation of their currency, in a rational degree, to relieve them of their domestic war debts. By simply printing money to pay their debts they diluted their currencies and raised commodity prices. It was altogether the fairest way to "pay" their debts. To be sure creditors had their money depreciated and debtors were partially relieved, but creditors suffered far less than they would have under cancellation or even under taxation (the method being used in America). By inflation (cheap money payment), all citizens contributed in the ratio of their ability, while taxation is always very inequitable.

Saying that inflation is "continuous and spectacular diminution of the purchasing power of money" does not at all explain the essence of inflation. Inflation of the currency is putting money into circulation which represents less human labor than that already in circulation. The "diminution of the purchasing power of money" depends upon the relative number of cheap dollars put into circulation (excluding the bogey feature).

Under our present money and banking systems any alarming inflation, such as that in Germany, is an impossibility. We are constantly having inflation or deflation through the bank privilege of pyramiding loans, and the changing interest rate (so-called discount). Every dollar in circulation, whether real or a bank credit, except those given in exchange for gold and silver, constantly pays a tribute to a bank. Shifting the "discount" rate produces inflations and deflations, but within rather narrow limits.

Increasing the "values" of gold and silver by Congressional acts were inflationary measures. But the currency issued in exchange for both, even at their fictitiously enhanced prices, had very little effect upon prices because of the relatively small amount of such currency. Incidentally, I may say that gold was raised in price under the delusion that prices of other goods would follow the price of gold. If all our currency were gold certificates that would be true. It would mean that each dollar in circulation represented a fluctuating amount of human labor in consonance with the shifting cost of recovering gold.

That the amount of money in circulation and the rapidity with which it circulates affects prices is a bigger bogey than "inflation." The actual money in existence is seldom over one tenth of our circulating medium. Nine tenths of it is bank credits. Every time a loan is made at a bank, circulating medium is created by approximately nine tenths of the loan.

This administration is inflating our currency by its excessive borrowings. Our government debt is now in larger ratio to our actual money than the fiat money issued by England to pay its domestic war debt bore to its actual currency. That form of inflation is no bogey. The issuance of fiat money, while not sound, would be harmless in comparison to bond "selling." The government is really printing money and turning it over to banks, under restrictions, for the purchase of government bonds.

Our system of issuing money, in conjunction with bank privileges, is a far greater menace than any possible inflation.

H. P. MILLER
Sunbury, Ohio.

Editor's Note—The foregoing letters are printed as expressions of points of view on a subject that is open to a variety of conceptions. According to our understanding Mr. Elliston's article laid down a broad program in that it took account of all forms of money, i. e., bank credits (he called them bank deposits) as well as currency. In Mr. Elliston's view England did not inflate the currency but deflated it.

* * *

Culture in the South . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, June 10, 1937, A. F. Harman, in his article, "Culture in the South," states that "Nowhere in the South can be found an Art Museum which will bear comparison with the best in the country." Permit me to say that the Ringling Bros.' Art Museum, in Sarasota, Florida, is a beautiful structure, housing many fine works of art, that I am certain would bear comparison favorably.

A SOUTHERNER

Today's Contributors . .

THE subject of business cycles is much discussed at a time when efforts are being made to smooth out the extremes of boom and depression. ARTHUR B. ADAMS, who discusses the matter in this issue, is a professor of economics and Dean of the College of Business Administration of the University of Oklahoma. An economist for the Federal Trade Commission from 1917 to 1919, Dr. Adams also is the author of several books concerned with aspects of the cycle. Among them are "Analyses of Business Cycles" and "National Economic Security," both published last year; "Our Economic Revolution," 1933; "Trend of Business," 1932; and "Economics of Business Cycles," 1925. He has been a visiting professor of economics at Columbia University, where he also did graduate work between 1910 and 1916, and where he was a Fellow in economics in 1915-1916.

In last week's Magazine Section there appeared an interview with, and portrayal of, John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization. It was by TULLY NETTLETON, the Monitor's Washington editorial writer. This week Mr. Nettleton gives us a parallel picture of William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor.

Author of many books and articles on political and social topics, LOTHROP STODDARD writes in this issue of the United States' foreign policy, a matter of particular importance in these times of international strain. Dr. Stoddard, who lives in Washington, D. C., has written several other articles for earlier issues of the Magazine Section.

A journalist with experience in Boston, Chicago and Washington, WALTER L. WINCHESTER describes the search for rubber substitutes and the efforts of tire manufacturers and others in the United States to find or develop sources which will make them independent of foreign price control.

JOHN EDEN is a free lance writer, who has contributed frequently to the Magazine Section.

A resident of England and an occasional contributor to the Magazine Editorial Section, WALTER SANDON writes the Magazine Editorial for the week.

Among the recreations claimed by JAMES HENDERSON STEWART is "farming." And it is of farming, as one solution for Britain's unemployment, that he writes this week. A Member of Parliament from East Fife since 1933, Mr. Stewart served in the Royal Artillery during the war. Later he was graduated from Edinburgh University. In an article for the Magazine Section more than two years ago, he described the current efforts to solve the agricultural questions confronting the British Government at that time.

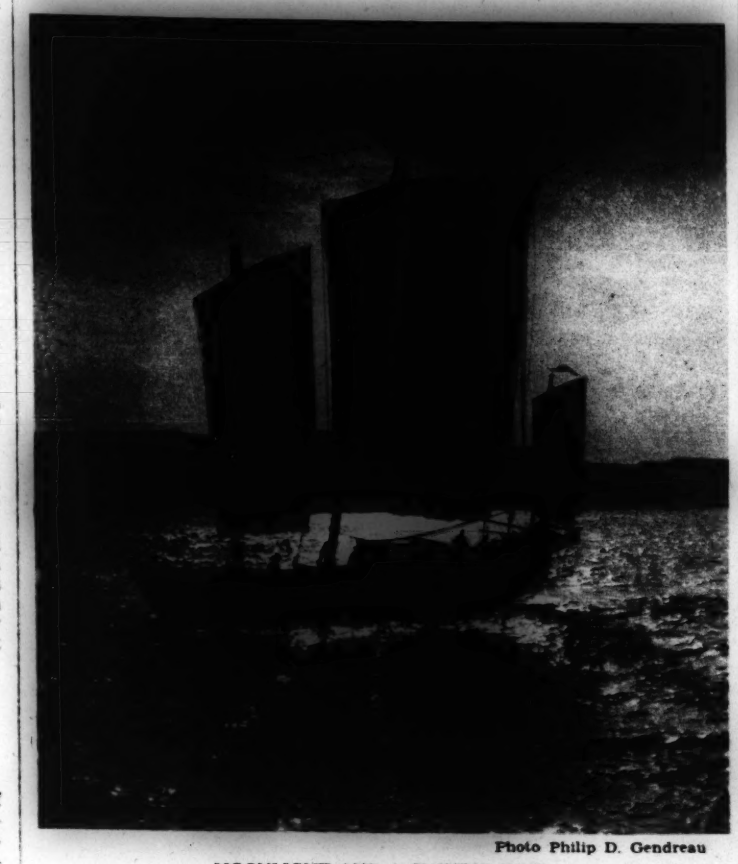
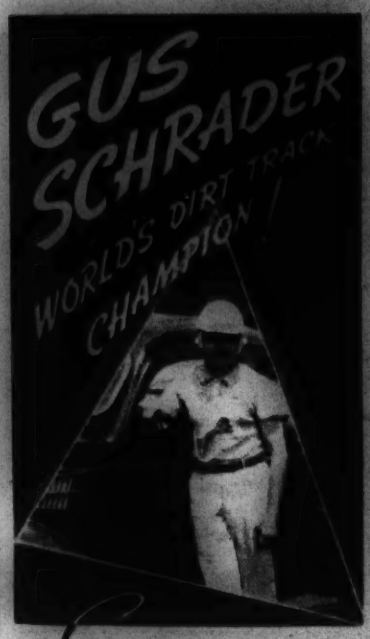


Photo Philip D. Gendreau
MOONLIGHT AND A CHINESE JUNK
Shanghai Harbor

American Cars Popular

American - made automobiles again took the lead in the annual International Automobile and Bicycle Show at Geneva, Switz. Among the cars on display, 17 came from the U. S. A., 11 from Germany, 10 from Great Britain, 8 from France, 4 from Italy and 2 from Czechoslovakia.

Chivers
Olde English
Marmalade
The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table
You'll be surprised at the difference Olde English Marmalade makes to breakfast enjoyment. The peel is coarse-cut, beautifully tender and easy to digest. Its delicious touch of tonic bitterness is simply irresistible.
CHIVERS & SONS LTD.
Histon, Cambridge, England



Says . . .

"I used Pyroil . . . my motor took more abuse . . . out-accelerated . . . had more power!

"I am writing you about my experiences in the past five months," says Gus Schrader, World's Dirt Track Auto Racing Champion. "Another driver and myself, driving the same make passenger cars, pulling trailers with race cars mounted on them, covered 18,000 miles giving 125 Traffic Safety Demonstrations in 125 different cities. I used Pyroil in my car. My motor took more abuse, out-accelerated the other car and had more power for mountain grades. When the motors were torn down, the rings in his car had blow-by. Mine had none. Other things being equal, Pyroil controlled this."

Leading race drivers of the world use Pyroil regularly. They *know* that Pyroil reduces friction greatly. That it reduces heating of both engine and parts. That it increases power, creates smoother operation and *safeguards* against possible seizing and damage. That it controls carbon and sludging.

Your finely developed, high compression motor car engine needs Pyroil. So do the bearings and all moving parts of your car. This time tested, proved safety lubricant gives you super protection. And it gives you better operation, longer.

Pyroil often completely forestalls repairs. It prevents *corrosion damage* (metal wear), a real engine problem of today. Use Pyroil regularly. Ask for it every time you buy gas and oil. Manufactured by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 410 La Follette Ave., La Crosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE BRITISH ISLES, LAURENCE KIDD, 37 LISMORE CRESCENT, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

This 12-ounce can treats 7 quarts of Lubricating Oil

This signature on every container.

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Please send me a copy of your Free Booklet, "My Greatest Thrill on the Speedway." Also interesting and important Pyroil facts.

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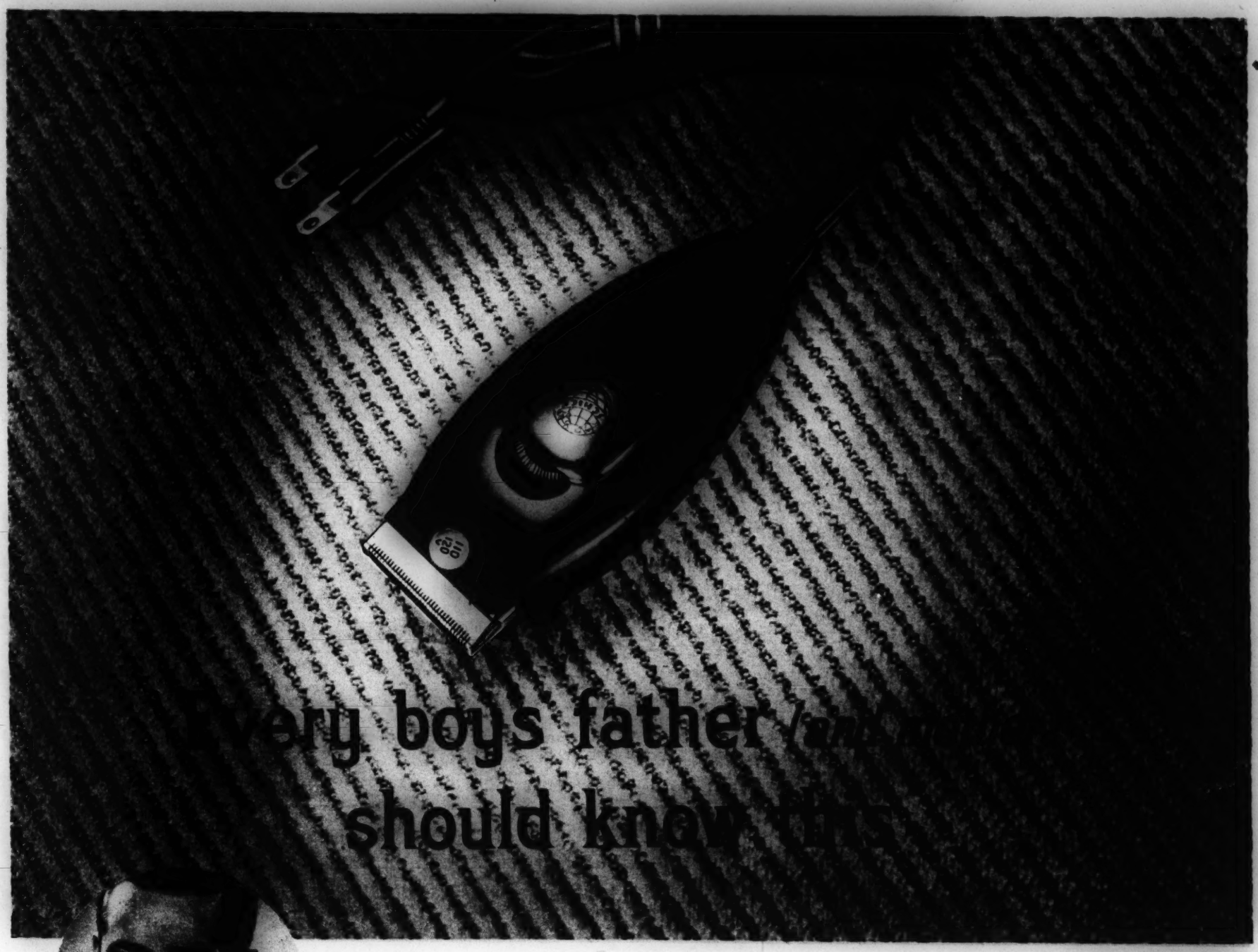

ery boys father (a
should know

AC and DC, $15.

START your boy shaving with a Schick Shaver. It will clean off the first tender down and, though he grows up to have the toughest beard, he will always shave quickly and closely.

His skin will never become calloused with the scar-tissue that inevitably follows blade-shaving. Never will he cut, nick or scrape his face, for there are *no blades* in the Schick Shaver. No moving part touches the skin. The gentle, massaging action of the Schick induces the flow of blood to the skin, helping it to keep healthy and reducing the danger of infection to a minimum.

It will cost him less to shave

We do not know any cheaper way to shave through the years than with the Schick Shaver. (Schick Shavers made five years ago have been used every day and are still shaving perfectly.) There are no blades to buy, to sharpen or replace—no brush, soap, cream, powder or lotions.

The Schick Shaver can be used in total darkness, by invalids in bed, in rough weather at sea and under many conditions that would make it impossible to use a razor.

Buy one for your boy and yourself

Go to an authorized Schick dealer. Ask him to demonstrate the shaver to you and explain why your boy can shave well the first day but it may take you a little longer to get *your* face in condition for a very close and quick shave.

SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC., STAMFORD, CONN.
Western Distributor: Edises, Inc., San Francisco
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